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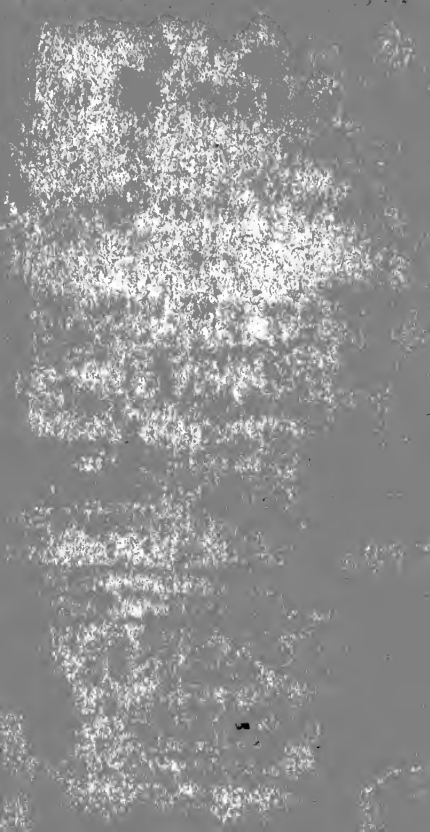
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THE

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE,

OR

POCKET GEOGRAPHY

OF THE

WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES,

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

SEVERAL CITIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, ANTIQUITIES, POPULATION, MANUFACTORIES, PRICES OF LAND, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, AND EXPORTS.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AND LATEST AUTHORITIES.

CINCINNATI:

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PREFACE.

THE spirit of emigration to the western States, has been of late years without a parallel in the history of any country, which, if continued, cannot but raise this portion of the union equal in population and riches to most of the other States.

A well-digested Guide, therefore, of the various topics of information, which is so necessary and requisite to those who intend settling in the western country, cannot but be considered as a most desirable acquisition. A book on the same subject having exceeded the limits which suited the convenience of many readers, it became obvious that a work upon a more moderate scale, and suited for the pocket, was much wanted. The compiler has carefully selected his materials from the most approved writers, particularly from Brackenridge, Brown, and Kilbourn, as also from the informa-

tion of several respectable and intelligent characters, and permitted nothing to escape his notice which would in any manner be interesting to those for whom this work is intended, whether considered as speculators or settlers, so that altogether he trusts it will be found a most useful book of reference.

KENTUCKY.



BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, SOIL, PRODUCE, TRADE, AND PRICES OF LAND.

THIS State is situated between $82^{\circ} 51'$ and $89^{\circ} 20'$ west lon. and $26^{\circ} 30'$ and $39^{\circ} 20'$ north lat. and bounded on the north and north west by the river Ohio, which separates it from the state of Ohio, and Indiana and Illinois territories; west by the river Mississippi, which divides it from the Missouri territory; and east by Virginia. Its length from east to west is 328 miles; breadth from north to south 183 miles. Its area is 40,100 square miles, or 25,669,900 acres, contains 54 counties and is entitled to send ten members to Congress. The soil is extremely fertile; and is either black or tinged with a light or deep vermilion, or the colour of dark ashes. The forests produce the beech, sugar maple, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, hickory, oak, chesnut, gum, poplar, elm, black walnut, cucumber and honey locust, with several species of flowering shrubs. The bottom of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to that of Big Sandy, will average one mile in width, and although in many places subject to periodical inundations, it is cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

A tract about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, but the soil is rich, and the greatest part could, with facility, be improved. Between this strip, Big Sandy and Green rivers, and the western counties comprises the most fruitful site in the state, containing the counties of Mason, Fleming, Montgomery, Clark, Bourbon, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Jessamine, Madison, Girtard, Logan, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, and Green. This very extensive tract is intersected by Little Sandy, Licking, Kentucky and Salt rivers, the land gradually rising and descending alternately, without any swamps.

The valleys in point of fertility, as also, as to soil and timber are not inferior to the uplands. The trees, which seldom average more than 20 to an acre, are small and straight, except near the principal streams; where, in general, the timber is oak; the soil to the distance of 3 or 4 miles difficult to cultivate, being hard and sterile, and not well watered, yet in many places several durable springs are found.

The counties in the eastern and south eastern parts of the state bordering the Virginia and Tennessee frontiers, by the branches of the Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains; where the Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky and Cumberland rivers have their sources, the surrounding lands have been furrowed by the small streams into sharp hills, long crooked ridges and hollows. The hills are covered with oak, chesnut, hickory, gum, elm, and poplar, and

the valleys with beech, sugar maple, elm, poplar, black walnut and hackberry; in the bottom of the gulfs, it is extremely woody, and the trees grow to a most extraordinary size, particularly the poplar, which are of immense height, and often measure eight feet in diameter. The areas of these gulfs are from 4 to 50 acres, level at the bottom, and covered with a thick growth of cane. The water of the brooks which flows from the springs, is excellent and durable, and the soil rich, and producing fine crops of corn and potatoes, principally in Nelson county. Between the Rollin's fork of Salt and Green Rivers, is a tract of country about 40 miles square, mostly cleared and interspersed with plains and strips of good grass lands, which afford good pasturage for raising of cattle. Small tracts of the same quality of land are found upon great and little Barren Rivers. In these soils the timber is uniformly oak, chesnut, hickory, gum, lyn, poplar, and cucumber. The "Oak" or "Knob" district includes the counties of Pulasky, Wayne, Rock Castle, Knox, Cumberland, Warren, Barren, Livingston, and Christian.

The Legislature of Kentucky, in the year 1800, made a gratuitous grant of this extensive tract to actual settlers. Every actual settler was entitled to 400 acres. Although at these times the land was considered of little value, it proves to be excellent for grain and raising of cattle. These lands will yield from 50 to 60 bushels of Indian corn, 18 of rye, and 40 of oats, an acre. In the swails and flats,

tobacco, indigo, and cotton, yield abundantly, but the soil appears to be peculiarly suitable to tobacco. The gardens produce every esculent plant, including Irish potatoes, to perfection. The bottoms of Cumberland running on the boundary lines on the Kentucky side, are not so subject to inundations, nor so wide as those of the Ohio; the soil is gravelly clay, or loam of a vermilion colour. In the poplar timber lands it is a deep coloured mould, rich, durable, and capable of producing 100 bushels of corn an acre.

The inhabitants in the settled counties, have in general elegant stone, brick, and frame houses, calculated in every respect for domestic comfort. In the new settlements, they generally reside in log houses, erected according to the taste and convenience of the owner. The salubriousness of the climate, appears adapted to every constitution. The winter commences at Christmas, seldom continues longer than 2 or 3 months; the snow rarely falls deep, or lies long; the climate is so temperate that cattle can subsist without fodder: this, with the fertility of the soil, have produced for a number of years a more rapid emigration to this State from Europe, than to any other State in the union. The principal articles of cultivation, with the raising of cattle and hogs, appear to be wheat, corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, (which often produces from 700 to 1,000 weight) and tobacco, the soil not being in general well adapted for the growth of cotton or indigo; the exporta-

tion consisting chiefly of hemp, flax, tobacco, bacon, hams, and bread stuffs.

Several tracts of land which sold 30 years ago at 50 cents and less, now produce from 50 to 100 dollars an acre. At present the general price of land in this State, is from 25 to 50 dollars an acre, and from that sum to one hundred dollars, according to the soil and local situation. The town lots in the principal cities, average from 5,000 dollars to 10,000 a lot. In the small towns, from 1,000 to 5,000 dollars a lot, and in the new settlements from 400 to 1,000 dollars a lot. Several very large tracts of land remain uncleared in the several counties of Braeken, Campbell, Pendleton, Harrison, Greenup, Floyd, Gallatin, Boone, Lewis, Green, Fleming, Henry, Knox, and Clay.

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE YEAR 1816.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Adair	7,000	Columbia
Baner	12,000	Glasgow
Boone	4,200	Burlington
Braeken	3,800	Augusta
Bourbon	20,000	Paris
Butler	2,500	Morgantown
Bullet	5,000	Shepherdsville
Clark	12,300	Winchester
Casey	3,700	Liberty
Campbell	3,500	Newport
Christian	12,000	Hopkinsonville

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Cumberland	7,000	Burkesville
Clay	2,600	Manchester
Caldwell	5,000	Eddy Grove
Estle	2,200	
Fayette	23,000	Lexington
Franklin	8,500	Frankfort
Fleming	9,000	Flemingsburgh
Floyd	3,600	Prestonville
Gallatin	3,800	Port William
Greenup	2,500	Greenupsburg
Creen	7,100	Greensbury
Grayston	2,400	
Girard	9,700	Lancaster
Henry	7,000	New Castle
Harrison	8,100	Cynthiana
Henderson	5,000	Henderson
Harden	7,800	Elizabeth Town
Hopkins	3,100	Madisonville
Jessamine	8,600	Nicholsville
Jefferson	13,800	Louisville
Knox	6,000	Barboursville
Livingston	4,000	Smithland
Lewis	2,500	Clarksville
Lincoln	9,000	Stanford
Logan	12,600	Russelville
Mason	13,000	Washington
Mercer	13,100	Danville
Madison	16,000	Richmond
Muhlenbergh	4,400	Greenville
Montgomery	13,600	Mountsterling
Nicholas	5,000	Ellisville
Nelson	14,600	Beardstown
Ohio	4,000	Hartford

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Pulaski	7,000	Somerset
Pendleton	3,200	Falmouth
Roekeastle	1,900	Mountvernon
Scott	12,700	Georgetown
Shelby	15,000	Shelbyville
Wayne	5,600	Monticello
Washington	13,600	Springfield
Warren	12,200	Bowling-Green
Woodford	9,900	Versailles.
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422,900		

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

	Miles.
Big Sandy	60
Cumberland and its branches	700
Green River and forks	360
Kentucky	240
Licking	110
Mississippi	75
Ohio on the Northern Frontiers	510
Salt River	145
Tennessee	98
Trade Water	59

RIVERS.

The **BIG SANDY** rises in the Allegheny mountains near the heads of Clinch and Cumberland, and forms part of the boundary line between Kentucky and Virginia; it is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and branches into the North East,

and South forks, 40 miles from its entrance into the Ohio: it is navigable to the Audsciotto mountains.

The following creeks and rivulets enter the Ohio between the mouths of Big Sandy and Licking; they are from 18 to 72 miles long, and from 10 to 50 yards wide at their mouths, and are mostly navigable for small boats and canoes: Little Sandy, (below Big Sandy) 22 miles, Tigers creek, 24; Connoconneque, 19; Salt Lick creek, 14; Sycamore, 18; Crooked creek, 13; Cabin creek, 2; Brook creek, 6; Limestone, (small) 3; and Bracken, 22.

LICKING river heads in the south east corner of the state, near the sources of Cumberland river, pursues a north western course, and falls into the Ohio at Newport, opposite Cincinnati. In long draughts this river is nearly fordable, but in high water it swells to a respectable size.

The KENTUCKY rises in the mountains in the S. E. corner of the state, and interlocks with the head waters of Licking and Cumberland. It runs a N. W. course, and falls into the Ohio at Port William, 77 miles above Louisville. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable 150 miles. It receives the north and south forks, which rise in the hills near Cumberland river, and runs nearly north. The streams are considerable, and enter the main branch, about two miles apart, in Madison county.

DICKS, a small river which rises in Lincoln county, and by running N. N. W. falls into the

left bank of the Kentucky below the mouth of Hickman. It is about 52 miles long, and 60 yards wide at its mouth; its current is very rapid, and its course confined by precipices nearly 300 feet high of limestone and white marble. Elkhorn enters the Kentucky 8 miles below Frankfort, is 50 yards wide at its mouth, and has two forks, the N. and S. The first heads near Lexington, and the second near Georgetown. These branches water Scott and Fayette counties, and are very rapid, and capable of driving machinery. Eagle creek rises in Harrison county, and empties into the Kentucky 50 miles above its mouth, running N. W.

SALT River rises in Mercer county; has three branches issuing in the same county, and enters the Ohio 20 miles below Louisville. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable 150 miles, and waters Jefferson, Greenup, Washington and Mercer counties.

GREEN River has its sources in Lincoln county. It pursues a western course, and enters the Ohio 200 miles below Louisville, and 50 miles above the mouth of Cumberland. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable for boats 200 miles. Its course is N. E. It receives in its progress a great number of tributary streams, the principal of which is Great Barren river, which also spreads into several forks, heading near the Cumberland and Tennessee. *Little Barren* river heads in Bullett county, and enters the right branch of Green river 50 miles below the mouth of Great Barren. *Rough riv-*

er rises from the S. E. enters Green river 50 miles above its entrance into the Ohio; and Panther's creek comes in from the S. E. 26 miles from the Ohio.

TRADEWATER River heads in Christian county, in the bend of Cumberland river, is about 70 yards wide at its mouth, and 80 miles long, and running a N. W. course, falls into the Ohio 200 miles below the mouth of Green river, or about an equal distance from the mouth of Green and Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND River rises near the south fork of Big Sandy, in the S. E. corner of the state, 80 miles below its head. It passes the Tennessee boundary line, and runs about 40 miles in that state, and then re-enters Kentucky; but by a curvature of 50 miles, separates Wayne county from Pulaski. It then turns to the S. W. and advances into the state of Tennessee. After meandering about 200 miles through that country, turns to the N. W. passes by Nashville into Kentucky, and unites with the Ohio in a W. direction, 1116 miles below Pittsburgh. It is 300 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable for large vessels to Nashville, where it is 190 yards wide, and from Nashville upwards of 300 miles for boats of 15 tons. At Nashville it is 20 feet deep from November to June, but it frequently rises 40, 50, and even 60 feet, and overflows a great part of the low grounds. The navigation from Nashville to the Ohio for about 200 miles is safe and easy.

RED River heads in Cumberland county, is 80 yards wide and 50 miles long, and runs a S. W. course into Cumberland river.

TENNESSEE river runs about 75 miles in Kentucky before it enters the Ohio.

KASKINAMPAS River waters the western end of the state; it heads near the Tennessee and runs a western course, enters the Mississippi about half way between the mouth of the Ohio and New Madrid.

TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SETTLEMENTS.

MAYSVILLE, formerly Limestone, is situated in Mason county, and stands on the bank of the Ohio, just below Limestone creek, is about 275 miles by land from Pittsburgh, and 452 miles by water. This is the oldest and most accustomed landing place on the Ohio for the state of Kentucky, the landing is good and the mouth of the creek affords a safe harbor for boats. It contains upwards of 400 houses, mostly of brick, and built in an elegant style; 40 stores; 2 hat manufactories, one belonging to John Mitchell & Co. upon an extensive scale; 2 copper and tin manufactories; 2 saddler shops, 1 cabinet and chair maker; 1 tobacco manufactory; 2 silversmiths & watch makers; 3 merchant tailors; several large inns, 1 printing office from which issues the Eagle, a weekly paper; a post office, 3 meeting houses, for Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists; 2 seminaries

for males and females; 1 glass house; 1 steam saw mill; 1 steam flour mill, 1 rope walk, on a very extensive scale; and a brick market house. The markets, which are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, are supplied with a profusion of provisions of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. It is a brisk place, being the principal river port for the north east half of the state, as Louisville is for the south west. Boats and waggons are continually arriving and departing; and great numbers of emigrants cross at this place for Ohio and Indiana. The great road from Lexington to Chillicothe crosses the Ohio at this place.

WASHINGTON is situated in a rich settlement, about 3 miles S. W. of Maysville, and is the seat of justice for Mason county. It has three parallel streets; the buildings are not extensive, but some of them are large and elegant. There is a court house, a stone jail, a brick church for Presbyterians, and a Baptist meeting house, 2 academies, a post office, a printing office, 6 taverns, and several good stores and mechanic shops. There is also in this place a branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

PARIS, the capital of Bourbon county, is situated upon a handsome rise on the right bank of Stony Fork of Licking, at the mouth of Houston Creek. It contains a number of well finished brick houses, merchant stores, mechanic shops, &c. 2 merchant and grist mills; several carding machines; 2 churches, a printing office, and a branch of the Bank of Kentucky. The surrounding country is rich.

LEXINGTON is about 22 miles E. S. E. of Frankfort, 64 miles S. W. of Maysville, and about 335 by land W. S. W. of Pittsburgh, lat. $38^{\circ} 6'$ N. long. $85^{\circ} 8'$ west. It is the largest and most flourishing town in the state, though not the capital, and is the seat of justice for Fayette county. It is finely situated, in a well cultivated, thick settled, and rich country, on the north side of Town Fork, a small creek which falls into the south branch of Elkhorn river, and contains about 1000 houses. The main street is about one mile and a quarter long, about 80 feet wide, level, compactly built, well paved, having foot ways 12 feet wide on each side, and runs parrallel with the creek on the north side. There are three other streets running parallel with the main street. These are intersected at short intervals by cross streets, all of which are wide, and mostly paved. Main street contains rows of elegant brick stores 3 stories high and well filled with various articles of merchandize from every part of the world. Near the centre of the town is the public square, lined on every side with large and substantial brick houses, stores, taverns, &c. In this square stands a court house built of brick; the markets, which are on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and Fridays and Saturdays, are plentifully supplied with the very best of provisions, and at a very low rate. The public buildings consist of several churches belonging to Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Seceders, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholicks. The court house is a three story brick building, with a

cupola rising from the middle of a square roof, and contains a bell and town clock. The masonic hall and the bank are fine brick buildings. There is a public library, and a university called Transylvania, liberally endowed. There are also several well regulated academies both for males and females, where every branch of education is taught. The taverns, for extensiveness, style and good living, are not excelled by any in the union. The boarding houses are neat and well furnished, and at a moderate expense. There are three booksellers and three printing offices, from which are issued as many weekly papers; viz: the Reporter and Kentucky Gazette, both republican, and the Monitor Federal. There is likewise a branch of the Bank of Kentucky. The manufactories are extensive, having four nail factories, three copper and tin manufactories, 12 saddler shops, 6 cabinet makers, 4 painters, 10 tailor shops, 14 blacksmith shops, 2 gunsmith shops, an umbrella manufactory, 6 chairmakers, 20 shoemakers, 7 hatters, 2 stocking weavers, several jewellers, silversmiths, tobaccoconists, brewers, distilleries, tanneries, cooperies, carding machines, brick yards, &c. There are three rope walks, several cotton and woollen manufactories, three steam grist mills, and two steam paper mills. Several of these manufactories are upon as large and extensive a scale as any similar establishments in the United States.

GEORGETOWN, the capitol of Scott county, is situated on Royal Spring, which empties its waters into North Elkhorn, about a mile from

the town. It is 14 miles north of Lexington, and contains several good houses, merchant stores, several manufacturing establishments, a court house, Baptist meeting house, printing office, post office, and a rope walk.

DANVILLE, the capital of Mercer county, is situated 33 miles S. S. W. of Lexington, on the S. W. side of Dicks River, which is here a mere brook. It has upwards of 200 houses, 6 merchant stores, several mill factories, a rope walk, a court house, jail, Presbyterian church, post office, and a printing office, in which is published a weekly newspaper, called the Light House. There is not any market house, but provisions are plentiful and cheap.

HARRODSBURGH, a post town of Mercer county, is situated 10 miles N. W. of Danville, on both sides of Salt River, and contains 80 houses, including 2 merchant stores, a meeting house, and post office.

STAMFORD, the chief town of Lincoln county, 10 miles S. S. E. of Danville, contains 112 houses, 2 stores, a court house, a jail, post office, and a rope walk. There are several large plantations in the neighbourhood, with good springs, which constitute the sources of Green River.

SOMERSET, the seat of justice for Polasky county, is situated 12 miles S. S. E. of Stamford, and stands on a hill. It contains about 80 houses, 8 stores, 3 blacksmith shops, a grist mill, 4 taverns, and a post office. Six miles beyond Somerset, on the Monticello road, the

soil changes from a fertile and rich soil into a lofty oak and chesnut forest. The ascent from the rich lands to the summit of the knobs, is several hundred feet.

MONTICELLO, the chief town of Wayne county, stands on a dry ridge, about half way between Cumberland River and the Tennessee boundary line. The town appears as if in its infant state, consisting of about 60 log houses, a wood court house, a place for public worship, 3 taverns, 5 stores, and 3 blacksmiths' shops. The country for several miles to the south, is broken, and abounds with streams and salt-petre caves. A lead mine has been discovered in the mountains about 12 miles from the town; the ore is of the first quality, but the vein was only a yard wide, and six inches deep.

FRANKFORT, is the seat of government for the state of Kentucky, situated 30 miles from Lexington, and stands on the east bank of the Kentucky River, 60 miles above its entrance into the Ohio. The town is little inferior to Lexington, in the size and number of its houses. The public buildings are, the state house, built of rough marble, with a cupola: the public offices are on the first floor; the hall of the representatives on the second, and senate chamber on the third: a court house built of brick, which is large and convenient; a jail and penitentiary that cover one acre; the walls are of stone; the work shops occupy the front: the labor of the convicts, and articles manufactured, after paying for the raw materials, considerably exceed in value the annual

appropriation of the state: 3 rope walks, 2 bagging manufactories, 1 powder mill, a grist and saw mill, tobacco ware-house, 3 book stores, several respectable and well furnished merchant stores, a number of mechanics' shops, and 3 printing offices, in which are printed the *Argus*, the *Commentator*, and the *Pulse*: the public inns are commodious, and conducted with the greatest propriety: several large brigs have been built at this place, and sent to New Orleans: there is a chain bidge across the Kentucky at this place. It is also the capital of Franklin county, which is bounded west by Shelby, north west by Henry, north by Gallatin, east by Scott and Woodford, and south by Mercer: the lands are rich, except some narrow strips along the banks of Kentucky River: it is watered by Kentucky and Elkhorn Rivers, and abounds with excellent marble, free stone, and sand which is found in the river, and suitable for manufacturing of glass.

VERSAILLES, the seat of justice for Woodford, a rich and populous county, is situated on a creek running into the Kentucky River, and 13 miles S. W. by S. of Lexington; it contains 100 houses, mostly large, of brick and stone: Woodford county is bounded N. by Scott, E. by Fayette, S. E. by Jessamine, S. W. by Mercer, and N. W. by Franklin.

SHELBYVILLE is situated on Brashan's creek, 12 miles above its junction with Salt River, and 20 miles S. W. of Franklin: it is the principal town of Shelby county: there are several stores and mechanics' shops, a court house,

meeting house, post office, and printing office. Shelby county is bounded north by Henry, west by Bullitt, east by Franklin, and south by Nelson. It is very fertile, and well watered by several creeks running into Salt River.

CYNTHIANA stands on the N. E. bank of the south fork of Licking, 34 miles N. E. of Frankfort, and 26 N. by E. from Lexington, and is the seat of justice for Harrison county. It contains 120 houses, a court and market house, jail, and academy, endowed by the legislature with 6,000 acres of land; several merchant stores and mechanic shops, with 12 grist and saw mills within 3 miles of the town. Harrison county is bounded north by Pendleton, south by Scott, west by Franklin, and east by Bracken: it is well watered by the south fork of Licking, Eagle creek, and its head branches.

SHIPPINGPORT is situated at the foot of the rapids, and about two miles below the mouth of Beargrass: it is the landing place for all goods ascending the rivers to Kentucky, as also for such goods as are intended for the country above the falls: after passing the rapids, boats generally put in at this place, and procure a supply of necessities for their voyage. Mr. J. A. Tarrascon has a large flour mill at the foot of the falls, at which large quantities of flour are made for the New Orleans market.

PORTLAND is situated below, and immediately adjoining Shippingport: it is a flourishing place; a street 99 feet wide, having a communication with Louisville, extends along

the highest bank, down the whole length of the town: three commercial ware-houses for receiving, shipping, and forwarding goods, several stores, and one good tavern. A spirit of speculation has lately taken place for lots in the town, to be attributed to the contemplated canal. The town lots have lately sold from one hundred dollars to seven hundred; the out-lots containing from a quarter of an acre to five acres, sold from one hundred dollars to five thousand.

AUGUSTA is situated on the left bank of the Ohio, 22 miles below Maysville, and is the seat of justice for Bracken county: it is a handsome village, with an extensive bottom, and in its front a fine view of the river, with a clean gravelly beach for its landing, and contains about 80 houses, several stores, a court house, and meeting house: Bracken creek enters the Ohio about half a mile above the village, and affords water for several grist mills.

NEWPORT, the seat of justice for Campbell county, is situated just above the mouth of Licking, and directly opposite to Cincinnati: its site is rich and elevated, commanding a fine prospect up and down the Ohio River: it is the point of rendezvous for most of the military expeditions from Kentucky: the United States' arsenal, or place of deposit for arms and other munitions of war, fronts the water, and is an extensive building. There are a number of large brick houses, and several others nearly finished, a handsome court house, jail, a mar-

ket house, several stores, a tobacco manufactory, 2 baker's shops, 2 saddlers' shops, 1 tan yard, rope walk, ship yard, 1 spinning and bagging manufactory, a post office, 3 inns, 2 seminaries, a public academy (not yet in operation) endowed by the legislature of Kentucky, with 6,000 acres of land: there is also a Methodist and Baptist congregation. The town begins to increase, and in all probability, from the fostering and generous conduct of general James Taylor, the proprietor of the town, (whose title is indisputable) with the intended bridge over the Ohio from Cincinnati, and which is to be erected at the mouth of Licking so as to connect Covington with this place, the time is not far distant when Newport will be an extensive commercial and manufacturing place, and enjoy a large proportion of the interior trade of Kentucky, Licking River in high water being navigable upwards of 100 miles for boats carrying 220 barrels of flour.

COVINGTON is situate on the bank of the Ohio, below Newport, on the opposite side of Licking: it is a very thriving town, and well and widely laid out: the proprietors have made liberal donations for the erection of public buildings: the town lots sell at 500 dollars each, and the out lots in the vicinity of the town from 100 to 200 dollars an acre. The great road to the Miami and White-water settlements, from the interior of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas, passes through this village.

PORT WILLIAM, the chief town of Gallatin county, is situated on the right shore of Kentucky, just above its mouth: it contains 60 houses, several stores, mechanic shops, and 2 inns.

NEW CASTLE is situated 18 miles S. W. of Westport, and is the seat of justice for Henry county: it contains 80 houses, principally of wood, a court, and 4 stores.

WESTPORT is situated in Henry county, near the bank of the Ohio, 48 miles below the mouth of Kentucky River, and 17 above Louisville: it contains about 50 houses, including stores and mechanic shops: it is watered by the little Kentucky, which has a sufficiency of water all the year for mills. The soil is fertile and rich; the hills afford a plentiful supply of oak timber suitable for ship building. There is a salt lick on Drennon's creek, 25 miles from the Ohio; lead ore is found near the lick, and about 3 miles up the creek is a medicinal spring much frequented in summer by the inhabitants.

LOUISVILLE is situated about a quarter of a mile above the falls of the Ohio, and commands a full view of the river, both above and below for a great distance, and is the chief town of Jefferson's county, and the seat of justice: it is a port of entry, and carries on an extensive business: it contains several mercantile stores and ware houses, a post office, a banking company, a paper mill, 2 printing offices, 2 book stores, a reading room, an air foundry for casting all kinds of hollow ware, machinery, &c. a

steam grist and saw mill, and a steam cotton manufactory: it is one of the most populous counties in the state, of a rich soil, and watered by several creeks running into the Ohio and Salt Rivers. The legislature of Kentucky have incorporated a company for opening a canal to be cut on the Kentucky side, to commence a little below Bear Grass creek, and open below Shippingport, a distance of 588 perches, or one mile and three-quarters, and 28 perches.

RUSSELSVILLE is situated 36 miles from Green and Cumberland Rivers, 180 S. W. of Frankfort, and 85 S. W. of Louisville: Red River approaches it within 15 miles on the south, and within 25 miles of Muddy, a branch of Green River, on the north: each of these rivers is navigable in freshes for large boats into Green and Cumberland rivers; it contains 170 houses, several stores and mechanic shops, court house, branch bank of Kentucky, a college, 2 printing offices, and a meeting house. In the vicinity of the town there are several salt licks. Logan county is bounded N. by Ohio county, N. W. by Muhlenburgh, W. by Christian, E. by Warren, and S. by Tennessee: a number of grist and saw mills are in the county, and fine sites for the erection of water works. To the north of the town, the land is covered with very heavy timber; to the south is an open prairie country of about 15 miles, which extends from east to west 90 miles. These prairies are rich, well

watered, with groves of timber: a society have planted a vineyard about 2 miles from Russellville: great quantities of cotton are raised in this county for exportation.

BAIRDSTOWN is situated on the east side of Beechfork, one of the principal branches of Salt River, 35 miles south of Frankfort, lat. $36^{\circ} 49'$ north, and is the capital of Nelson county: it contains upwards of 200 houses, including mercantile stores, a stone courthouse, printing office, jail, church, and market house. Nelson county is bounded north by Shelby, north-west by Bullitt, west by Harden, east by Mercer, south-east by Lincoln, and south by Green Rivers.

HENDERSON stands on the *Red bank* of the Ohio, 75 miles below Louisville, and is the county town of Henderson county: it is a small town; the houses are built of logs, and contains a few stores and inns; but it enjoys a considerable share of the Orleans' trade. Henderson county is bounded north by the Ohio, east by Green and Muddy Rivers, which separate it from Ohio and Muhlenbergh counties, west by Trade Water River, which divides it from Livingston county, and south by Christian. The staple of this county is tobacco, but cotton is raised in considerable quantities,

ANIMALS AND FOWLS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND WILD.

NEAT cattle and hogs are raised in great numbers in every part of the state; large droves are annually bought up for the Atlantic markets: sheep have greatly increased since the merino breed have been introduced into the United States: domestic fowls, on account of the cheapness of corn, are raised in abundance: wild turkeys and quails are numerous; bear, deer, wolves, and foxes, are also numerous in the eastern and southern counties; rabbits and grey squirrels are plentiful.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES: the banks of the Kentucky River are often 300 or 400 feet of solid perpendicular rock, in some parts, of the limestone kind, and in others, of fine white marble, curiously chequered with strata of astonishing regularity. Caves are found amazingly large, in some of which you may travel several miles under a fine lime stone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars; in most of them run streams of water. In Rock Castle county, there is a cave so large, that a yoke of oxen and cart can be driven in at one side of a large hill, and out at the other, at the distance of half a mile. In Warren county another has been explored to the distance of 7 miles, and the extent not yet ascertained. Most of the caves furnish earth; of which salt

petre is made. There are 3 springs or ponds of bitumen, which is asserted answer all the purposes of oil for burning.

ANTIQUITIES: ancient fortifications and mounds are found in almost every county of this state: nearly opposite the mouth of the Big Scioto River, on the second bottom of the Ohio, are the remains of a military position of a square form, of great strength; it is about half a mile from the river; the walls are of earth, from 8 to 14 feet high, and about 30 feet wide at the base, and encloses 12 acres of ground. There are 7 gateways, 3 on the west, 2 on the east, and 2 on the north: these are all about 20 feet wide: from the north-west angle the ruins of a covered way extend to a creek which runs on the west side of the fort, at the distance of 280 yards: the garrison had three avenues by covered ways, through which they could safely procure water from creeks and streams: there are 2 large mounds a few rods off the fort. In a cave near Lexington, it is asserted several mummies have been found, but which have been wholly despoiled by the first settlers: the forts and ancient fortifications, from appearance, must have been built upwards of 1,000 years: at a small distance from each fort, there stands a mound of earth thrown up in the form of a pyramid.

MINERALS: iron abounds in several parts of this state, but the metal is not of the best quality, and will not answer for malleable iron, but is well adapted for hollow ware. There is an immense quarry of marble, of a greyish

cast, beautifully variegated, and susceptible of a high polish, on the banks of the Kentucky: also within 20 miles of Lexington, on the banks of the same river, there is a peculiar mineral, which is semi-transparent, always breaks in a *rhomboidal* form, and has the double refracting power of the Iceland crystal.

MOUNTAINS: the great Cumberland chain of mountains, which pervades the south-eastern borders of this State, and has several branches in the same quarter, after an extensive range in Tennessee, terminates, by one ridge, in the western part of Kentucky, between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers: these constitute the only mountains in the State which are entitled to notice.

MINERAL WATERS: there are 5 noted salt springs or licks in this country: viz. the higher and lower blue springs, on Licking River, from some of which issue brinish water—the Big Bone lick, Drennon's licks; and Bullit's lick, at Saltsburgh. The quantity of salt made at the several salt licks in the year 1816 amounted to near 500,000 bushels.

OHIO.



BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, SOIL, PRODUCE, TRADE, &c. &c.

THIS State is situated between lat $38^{\circ} 40'$ and 42° north, and between long. $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $85^{\circ} 45'$ west: it is 208 miles long from north to south; and 200 miles broad, containing, exclusive of the waters of Lake Erie and Sandusky, 39,128 square miles, or 25,000,000 acres; bounded east by Pennsylvania, south by the Ohio River, west by the State of Indiana, from which it is divided by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami River, north by the Michigan territory and lake Erie, from the former of which it is divided by an east and west line, drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and intersecting the territorial line in Lake Erie: it is divided into 48 counties, 320 townships, and sends 6 members to Congress. The Ohio River washes the southern boundaries of this State upwards of 450 miles: its valley is from a half to two miles in width, and the river, in most of its courses, flows obliquely from one hill to the other, which generally makes the bottom lands, on either side of the river, alternately wide

and narrow: these bottoms are generally highest near the river, and seldom overflow; the soil is clay and sand, covered with a thick layer of rich mould.

The ascent from the interval ground of the Ohio to the uplands is near 300 feet: in the south-east quarter of the State, for 30 or 40 miles back from the river, the land is too hilly for easy cultivation, but it forms good pasturage for cattle: in the south-west quarter, the hills are narrow; and of a rich deep soil, and can with facility be cultivated: the middle, northern, as also the eastern and western boundaries, are level and champaign, and at intervals to some extent prairies, surrounded by thick woods, clumps of oak, and other forest trees. The prairies are seldom nearer than 40 miles from the Ohio. Except in the vicinity of Lake Erie, and along most of the rivers, there are no sandy or rocky tracts of any considerable extent to be found in any part of this State. The river bottoms are in general remarkably fertile, and bear a heavy growth of beech, sugar, maple, buck-eye, elm, honey, locust, black walnut, hackberry, sycamore and ash, with an underwood of pawpaw, spice-wood, dog-wood, palm trees; crab apple, and grape vines. In the hills are the oak, chestnut, hickory, sugar maple, poplar, sassafras, black ash, and black locust: the soil is rich and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indian corn, oats, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, &c. Among the cultivated productions of the soil, are peaches, apples, pears,

quinces, plums, cherries, currants, grapes, gooseberries, and water melons, with a great variety of esculent plants. This State produces all the various kinds of grain, common in the neighbouring States, but the staple commodities raised for exportation appear to be horses, cattle, swine, whiskey, and flour, pork, bacon, and lard: great numbers of cattle and swine are driven from this State in the autumn to the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other eastern markets.

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN
THE YEAR 1815.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Adams	10,700	West Union
Astabula	3,800	Jefferson
Athens	4,400	Athens
Belmont	12,200	St. Clairsville
Butler	12,110	Hamilton
Cayahoga	2,010	Cleaveland
Columbiana	13,400	New Lisbon
Coshocton	2,900	Coshocton
Clinton	4,700	Wilmington
Champaign	10,600	Urbana
Clermont	12,300	Williamsburgh
Delaware	5,000	Delaware
Dark	1,000	Greenville
Fayette	3,800	Washington
Fairfield	13,700	New Lancaster
Franklin	6,820	Franklin
Geauga	3,100	New Market
Galia	6,000	Galliopolis

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Green	8,080	Xenia
Guernsey	4,800	Cambridge
Hamilton	19,000	Cincinnati
Highland	7,600	Hillsborough
Harrison	7,400	Cadiz
Huron	4,800	Huron
Jackson	2,000	Jackson
Jefferson	15,000	Steubenville
Knox	2,900	Mountvernon
Lawrence	2,000	
Licking	6,400	Newark
Miami	5,000	Troy
Montgomery	13,540	Dayton
Muskingum	11,300	Zanesville
Madison	2,300	London
Monroe	2,000	Woodfield
Medina	3,000	
Portage	3,000	Ravena
Pickaway	9,260	Circleville
Preble	5,400	Eaton
Pike	2,300	Pike Town
Richland	3,000	Mausfield
Ross	16,600	Chillicothe
Scioto	4,100	Alexandria
Starke	6,625	Canton
Trumbull	10,000	Warren
Tuscarawa	3,820	New Philadelphia
Warren	12,065	Lebanon
Wayne	4,000	Woorster
Washington	7,160	Marietta
<hr/>		
321,790		

The counties of Hamilton, Butler, Preble, Dark, Miami, Montgomery, Warren, Clermont, Green, and Champaign, are all watered by the Great and Little Miamies; and which embrace a district about 90 miles in length, and sixty broad. This is usually called the 'Miami Country.'

RIVERS.

OHIO is formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela below Pittsburgh, from which place it takes a north-west course for about 25 miles, then turns gradually to the W. S. W. and pursuing that course for about 500 miles, winds to the S. W. for nearly 160 miles, then turns westward 280 miles, thence S. W. 180 miles, and at length empties itself into the Mississippi 1188 miles below Pittsburgh, and nearly the same distance above New Orleans, in lat. $86^{\circ} 43'$ north.

Numerous islands are interspersed in this river, which add to the grandeur of its appearance, the soil of which is very luxuriant, and they are covered with a fine growth of trees, but they greatly embarrass the navigation, particularly in low water, when the navigation of this river is difficult for 74 miles below Pittsburgh. From thence to the Mississippi it is safe and good for boats or barges carrying 200 tons. In times of high water, vessels of 400 tons burden can descend with ease and safety from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

The greatest impediment in the navigation of the Ohio, is the rapids, which are situated in $38^{\circ} 8'$ north lat. they are occasioned by a ledge of rocks which stretch across the river from one side to the other, in some places projecting so much as to be visible when the water is not high, and upon each side are large broken rocks a few inches under water. The channel of this river is of different depths, but no where less than 5 feet; it is clear, and the fish in the Ohio are numerous, and many of them are different from those which are found in the waters of the northern States, particularly the black cat fish, weighing from 6 to 120 pounds, yellow cat fish, pike from 8 to 35 pounds weight, bass and salmon, very different from the fine fish of that name in the rivers of the northern States, the tarapin or land tortoise, and the soft-shelled turtle, also the perch, sturgeon, and buffalo; on the banks of the river are a great many craw fish.

The following are the several distances on the Ohio River from Pittsburgh.

	Miles.
Big Beaver	30
Little Beaver	13
Steubenville	26
Wheeling	26
Marietta	83
Great Kenhawa	87
Big Sandy	47
Scioto River	40

Miles.

Maysville	50
Little Miami	56
Cincinnati	7
Great Miami	20
Kentucky River	48
Louisville	54
Salt River	23
Anderson's River	98
Green River	52
Wabash River	61
Shawnoetown	10
Cave in Rock	20
Cumberland River	40
Tennessee River	12
Fort Massac	8
Mississippi	38
Total	908

On the waters of this river, the western winds are the most prevalent.

The GREAT MIAMI is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and rises between 40° and 41° N. latitude, interlocks with the Massissinaway branches of the Wabash, the St. Mary and Auglaize branches of the Miami of the lakes and the Scioto: its navigation is not easy on account of the rapidity of its current: the wide and fertile valley through which it flows, is sometimes subject to partial inundations; it is, however, navigable for 75 miles, and some

of its waters so near those of the Auglaise, a branch of the Maumee, that a communication is effected between them by a portage of 5 miles: on it are erected numerous valuable mills. Its principal branches are White water, Still Water, and Loranies Creek, from the west, and Mad river from the east. Those of minor size, are Indian, Seven Mile, Elk, Franklin, Bear, Wolf, and Fawn creeks on the west side; Stoney, Musquetoe, Spring, Lost, Honey, Hole, Clear, and Dick's Creeks on the east.

The **LITTLE MIAMI** rises in the south-western corner of Madison county, and after running upwards of 70 miles south-westwardly across Green, Warren, and Hamilton counties, joins the Ohio 7 miles above Cincinnati, and in high water is above 150 yards wide; it meanders through an extensive valley, and abounds with valuable mill seats: its course is nearly parallel with the Big Miami, being no where more than 30 miles distant. The intervening country is watered by Mill Creek, which empties into the Ohio, 2 miles below Cincinnati.

Between the Little Miami and Scioto, a distance of 120 miles by the course of the Ohio, are the following large creeks, Big Indian, White Oak, Straight, Eagle, Bullskin, Brush, and Turkey creeks; the last of which is four miles below the Scioto. Most of them are from 20 to 50 yards wide, and from 20 to 50 miles in length.

SCIOTO empties into the Ohio in lat. $38^{\circ} 34'$ north; heads near the sources of the Sandusky,

between the navigable branches, of which there is a short and convenient portage of only 4 miles: it is navigable for large keel boats to Columbus, nearly 200 miles from its mouth, and for canoes almost to its head. Its principal branches are Paint, Darby's, Salt, Walnut, Allum, and Whetstone creeks. On the borders of this river, and its tributary streams, are large bodies of excellent land; which have obtained the common appellation of the Scioto country.

MILL CREEK is the largest stream that enters the Ohio between the Miamies: its valleys are wide, fertile, and but seldom overflowed.

GREAT HOCKHOCKING waters the county between the Scioto and the Muskingum: it enters the Ohio 150 miles above the Scioto, and is navigable for large keel boats to Athens, 40 miles from its mouth.

MUSKINGUM runs its whole distance in this State; heads near the sources of the Cayahoga of lake Erie, and enters the Ohio below Marietta: it is 250 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable for large keels to the Three Legs, and from thence for small boats to within a few miles of the Cayahoga. Licking, Tuscarawa, Whitewoman, and Wakatomika, form this river. Several large creeks water that part of the State between the Muskingum and the Pennsylvania boundary line: viz. Will's creek, which falls into the Muskingum; and Pawpaw, Little Muskingum, Wheeling, Captina,

Stoney, and Sunfish creeks, which fall into the Ohio.

The *Miami of the Lakes*, the largest and most westwardly stream, is formed by the junction of the St. Mary's and Little St. Joseph: waters the northern portion of the State, and empties into lake Erie.

This river is 105 miles in length, and is navigable through its whole extent for batteaux and perogues in all seasons, and for vessels of 60 tons burthen as far as the rapids, nearly opposite fort Meigs, 18 miles from the lake. These rapids oppose no serious obstacles to the navigation: the course of this river is north-east: its banks are regular, high, sloping gradually to the water's edge, and covered with a rich soil. The channel of the river from the rapids to within three miles of the bay, is composed of limestone rocks, which run generally across the river; the banks for 10 or 12 feet above the water, are also composed of solid rocks.

ST. JOSEPH heads in Indiana, and is navigable about 50 miles. The St. Mary's in wet seasons is navigable for perogues to old fort St. Mary's, about 150 miles from its confluence with the *St. Josephs*: it is very crooked, and the land on its margin is of a good quality: its head branches include three creeks which unite near fort St. Mary's. The *Auglaize* heads 40 miles N. E. of the source of St. Mary's, and after passing by Wappaukenata, Tawa town, and several other Indian villages,

falls into the Miami of the lakes at fort Winchester, 50 miles below fort Wayne.

TOUSSAINT enters the lake 20 miles east of the Miami, is little more than an arm of the lake winding through the prairies; its extreme head is not more than 10 or 12 miles from the lakes; it is 100 yards wide at its mouth, and clogged with wild rice and grass.

PORTAGE or Carrying river, heads two miles south of Hull's road from Urbanna to fort Meigs; it is 140 yards wide for 6 or 7 miles from the lake, navigable almost to its head, and affords a safe harbour for boats of 2 tons burthen. The land along its borders is rich and easily cleared.

SANDUSKY rises in the same plain with the principal branch of the Scioto river, winding its course through a rich flat country in a north-eastern direction, passing the post of Upper Sandusky and fort Stephenson: it is generally a rapid stream, but navigable when the waters are moderately high: its banks for 12 or 15 miles up, are low and lined with wet prairies. *Pipe* and *Cold* creeks fall into the bay a few miles west of Sandusky river: these streams water a fine tract of country, have brisk currents, pure water, and frequent sites for mills.

HURON rises in Richland county, and after running 40 miles in a direction east of north, enters the most southerly bend of lake Erie.

VERSEILLES, situated 10 miles further east, is similar in course, size, and extent, to *Huron*.

BLACK, after running a distance of 35 miles,

empties itself 12 miles east of Versailles into the lakes.

Rocky rises in Medina county, running north-erly 30 miles across *Cayahoga*; enters lake Erie at the town of Granger; it has numerous forks, and waters a rich flourishing settlement; its banks are high, and it is more rapid than any of its neighbouring streams.

CAYAHOGA is situated 7 miles east of Beach river; its course is S. E. and heads in a large swamp, in which also rises the Turscarawa branch of the Muskingum; the current is brisk and the banks elevated.

CHAGRINE is about 40 miles long, and runs northwardly into lake Erie, 20 miles east of Cleveland, in the north-easternmost corner of Cayahoga county; its current is rapid, abounding in mill seats, and subject to sudden swells.

GRAND is situated 10 miles east of the Chagrine, rises near Warren, and interlocks with the branches of the Chagrine, Cayahoga, and Tuscarawa; its course is circuitous; the current is rapid, but the river is not navigable.

ASHTABULA interlocks with the Big Beaver of the Ohio, running 20 miles in a north-west direction into the south side of lake Erie. Its course is N. W. and N. It is not navigable.

CONNEAUGHT enters lake Erie 10 miles east of the Ashtabula; it affords a number of good mill seats, but is not navigable.

LAKES.

ERIE Lake lies along about two-thirds of the northern borders of the State of Ohio, from its north-eastern limit westwardly between it and Upper Canada. The jurisdictional line between Canada and Ohio, runs along the middle of it from east to west. Its circumference, following the various bendings of its shores, is 610 miles, and its greatest length 290, from north-east to south-west. Only 100 miles, however, in a direct line, border upon the State of Ohio. Its average breadth is perhaps 30 to 40 miles. This is a valuable sheet of inland water, and affords a very extensive navigation.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND SETTLEMENTS.

HAMILTON County is situated in the southwestern corner of the state, bounded on the north by Butler, east by Clermont county, south by the Ohio river, and west by Indiana. It is about 30 miles long and 20 broad, and watered by the Ohio, *Whitewater*, Great and Little Miamies, Mill, Deer, Taylor's, and Dry Fork creeks. This is the most populous county in the state, and has had a rapid increase of emigrants from other states: the surface is hilly in the vicinity of the large streams, in other

parts level: the valleys are rich, and generally well cultivated: the two Miamies run through this county into the Ohio river.

CINCINNATI is the seat of justice for Hamilton county, and the largest town in the state; lying in lat. $39^{\circ} 6' 30''$ lon. $7^{\circ} 24' 45''$ west from the city of Washington; nearly under the meridians of Lexington and Detroit, and parallel with St. Louis, Vincennes, and Baltimore.

Its distance from Pittsburgh, by land, is 300 miles, by water 524; from Detroit 275, about 500 from Washington city, 90 from Chillicothe, 85 from Lexington, 105 from Louisville, and by water 1736 from New Orleans.

The city is built on the eastern part of a tract of alluvial or bottom land, of unequal elevations; that next the river being the lowest, is called the bottom; its medium width is about 800 feet; the second table, called the hill, is nearly a mile in width. The place is bounded on the east, north, and west, by high lands, possessing a rich and luxuriant soil; on the south by the Ohio river, on the opposite side of which, are seen the beautiful sites of Newport and Covington, with their extensive plains and distant hills. The principal streets are 66 feet wide, and cross each other at right angles. The improvement of the streets and walks is rapidly advancing. The houses are estimated at 1,400, the population near 9,000: many of the houses are elegantly built. The court house is a stately building, with fire

proof apartments for the different offices of the county: the other public buildings are, the Lancasterian Seminary, 2 Presbyterian meeting houses, one not yet finished, one Methodist; also a frame meeting house on Vine-Street, neatly finished, the society of which are incorporated as the First Methodist Episcopal Church and Benevolent Society of Cincinnati; one Baptist, and one Friends; two market houses, in which markets are held four times a week, that afford large supplies of edible articles much below the current prices in the eastern markets.

The Cincinnati Manufacturing Company have extensive buildings above the mouth of Deer creek. The steam mill is built on the beach of the river, upon a bed of horizontal limestone rocks; at high water it is nearly insulated: the building cost 60,000 dollars; when in full operation it will grind 700 barrels of flour a week; through the building there is a wall dividing each story into two unequal apartments, one for manufacturing of flour, the other for wool and cotton machinery, and fulling mill. A flax seed oil mill: a steam saw mill on the bank of the river below the town, of 20 horse power, drives 4 saws in separate gates; the product of the whole is about 80 feet an hour: one air foundry on an extensive plan for cannon and iron castings; white and red lead manufactory; 4 cotton spinning establishments; 1 glass house where window glass and hollow ware are manufac-

tured; several wool carding machines; 2 ship and boat yards; 2 rope walks, in which cables and all kinds of small cordage and spun yarn are made; 5 large tan yards; 2 distilleries; 1 mustard manufactory; upwards of 100 stores well filled with fanciful and costly merchandize; 2 nail factories; 4 hatteries; 4 book-sellers; 2 printing offices, from which issue the "Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette," and "the Western Spy;" each issue about 1,000 papers a week; 2 book binders; domestic manufacturers, such as joiners, cabinet makers, silversmiths, watch makers, tin and copper-smiths, blacksmiths, &c. carry on business extensively, and execute work with elegance and promptitude, and on the most moderate terms, and fully sufficient for home consumption: nor are the fine arts neglected; painting and engraving are executed with neatness and elegance; four banks, the '*Miami Exporting Company*,' the '*Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank*,' the '*Bank of Cincinnati*,' and a branch of the '*United States' Bank*.' There is also a respectable banking house established by Mr. Piatt & Co. a post office, and several inns, which for attendance, accommodation, and good living, are excelled by none in the union. There is a land office for the sale of United States' lands. Within three miles of the city, the price of good improved land is between 50 and 150 dollars per acre; from this distance to the extent of 10 miles, it decreases from 30 to 20 dollars; town lots are now selling for

upwards of 200 dollars a foot, measuring on the front line; those possessing less local advantages from 20 dollars to 100; out lots adjoining the town from 2 to 500 dollars per acre.

The exports consist of flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, cheese, lard, bacon, whiskey, peach brandy, beer, and porter, pot and pearl ashes, soap, candles, hats, hemp, cables, spun yarn, saddles, rifles, cabinet furniture, and chairs; cherry and ash boards, staves, and scantling. Regular lines of barges run constantly between this town and New Orleans; the freight from the latter place is usually from 4 to 5 dollars a hundred.

COLUMBIA is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, 5 miles easterly of Cincinnati, one mile below the mouth of the Little Miami, and contains about 30 houses, 1 place of worship, and 2 inns.

NEWTOWN is on the east side of the Little Miami, on the Chillicothe road.

MONTGOMERY is 13 miles north-east of Cincinnati, on the Lebanon road; it is a post town, and contains about 60 houses.

READING is 10 miles northerly from Cincinnati, near Mill creek, on the road toward Dayton.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town, 12 miles north of Cincinnati, on the road to Hamilton.

CLEVES, a small town on the Great Miami, and near the bend of the Ohio river.

HARRISON is situated seven miles from the north bend of the Ohio, on the left bank of Whitewater.

COLERAIN is on the east side, of the Great Miami, 15 miles from its mouth.

CROSBY is situated opposite to Colerain on the right bank of the same river.

BUTLER County, bounded on the north by the counties of Preble and Montgomery, east by Warren, south by Hamilton, and west by the State of Indiana, is about 24 miles square, and watered by the Big Miami, which passes diagonally through it from N. E. to S. W; as also by Dry fork, running into White Water; Indian creek, Four and Seven Mile creeks, Elk and Dick's creeks, running into the Big Miami. The soil is fertile.

HAMILTON is situated 25 miles northerly from Cincinnati, on the south-eastern side of the Great Miami: its site is elevated, extensive, and beautiful; it is the seat of justice, and contains about 80 dwelling houses, inclusive of about 10 mercantile stores; a printing office from which issues the *Miami Herald*, and a post office.

ROSSVILLE is a small place, situate on the bank of the Miami, opposite to Hamilton.

MIDDLETOWN is on the east side of the Miami, 13 miles above Hamilton; it is but a small village.

OXFORD is in the western part of the county, 35 miles from Cincinnati; this place will probably become a respectable town, being the seat of a university; the land is held in trust by the legislature, and leased to settlers for 99 years, renewable for ever, at the rate of 6 per cent.

per annum on the purchase money, to be paid annually.

PREBLE County is bounded north by Darke, east by Montgomery, south by Butler, and west by the State of Indiana. It is 24 miles long and 18 wide, containing 432 square miles, and is watered by the head branches of Four and Seven Mile creeks, Franklin creek, Bushy Fork, Twin creek, and small branches of the north fork of Whitewater. The country is in general level, and of a good quality, and calculated for grazing farms. The creeks afford excellent mill seats. Iron ore has been found in this county.

EASTON, a post town and seat of justice, is situated 50 miles from Cincinnati: the town is built near the site of old fort St. Clair. Seven Mile creek runs by the town, and has a fall of 10 or 12 feet, in the distance of 400, which affords good situations for mills: it contains 70 houses, 2 stores, 1 inn, a stone jail, and a post office.

DARKE County is bounded south by Preble, east by Miami county, north by the Indian boundary, and west by the State of Indiana, being 30 miles long and 24 wide, and is watered by Panther, Greenville, and Still Water creeks, and by the Massissinaway; the soil is rich and the surface level, but wet in several parts; barrens and prairies abound in the north-western parts; its timber is principally oak, but walnut, sugar maple, buck eye, &c. are common in the bottoms: it contains large tracts of vacant land belonging to the United States.

GREENVILLE is the seat of justice, situated on a creek of the same name, which empties into Still Water, 15 miles below the town: it lies about 80 miles north of Cincinnati: not many houses have been erected, but in a short time, from the fertility of the soil and situation, the town will no doubt increase rapidly in population and improvement.

MIAMI County is bounded north by the Indiana boundary line, east by Champaign, south by Montgomery, and west by Dark county: it is 30 by 20 miles in extent; is watered by the Miami river, the South-West Branch, and Loramies' creek; the land is rich and level.

TROY is situated on the west side of the Great Miami, 20 miles above Dayton, and 72 miles north of Cincinnati, and is the seat of justice: it has a public library, and a post office; at present the houses are chiefly of wood.

PIQUA, formerly Washington, is also situated on the west bank of the Great Miami, 77 miles north of Cincinnati: this is a thriving place, owing to the beauty of the situation; it contains a number of good houses, 5 mercantile stores, 3 taverns, a market house, 1 tannery, a grist and 2 saw mills, and shops of almost every mechanic branch, and 1 Seceder and 1 Methodist meeting house. The county is well settled, healthy, and fruitful, abounding with springs of pure good water: the lands are of the first quality. It would save much expense to emigrants approaching this country from New-York, or the States east of that place, to land at fort Meigs or Lower Sandusky; from the

former to proceed up the Miami of the lakes to fort Defiance or fort Wayne, and ascend the Auglaize to St. Marys. If their destination is for the State of Indiana, from fort Wayne they could pass a portage of 8 miles, hand their craft over, and descend the Wabash to any given point below.

MONTGOMERY County is bounded north by Miami, east by Green, south by Warren and Butler, and on the west by Preble: it is 24 miles long and 22 broad: the Great Miami runs through it from north to south, near its western boundary. The Still Water branch, Mad river, Franklin, Bear, Wolf, and Holes' creeks, water the eastern parts of this county. The land is uneven except in the vicinity of Mad river, where there are wide and valuable prairies: the upland is heavily timbered and equal to any in the State. There yet remain valuable tracts of public lands to be entered.

DAYTON is situated on the eastern bank of the Miami; it is a very flourishing post town, and the seat of justice 70 miles north-westerly from Chillicothe, and 52 northerly from Cincinnati. The public buildings are a court house, Methodist meeting house, Presbyterian church, academy, and library; a bank called the '*Dayton Manufacturing Company*,' with a capital of 100,000 dollars; a post office, and a printing office. There are about 200 houses, exclusive of mechanics' shops; also several grain and saw mills, near the town at the mouth of Mad river, and on Wolf creek.

WARREN County is bounded on the north by Montgomery and Green, east by Clinton, south by Clermont and Hamilton, and west by Butler: it is 18 miles by 19 in extent; the Little Miami runs through it, from north-east to south-west, and together with its several branches furnishes excellent mill seats: this county is sufficiently level for every species of cultivation: its southerly half has thin soil, the northern is fertile, and equal to any land in the Miami country: the streams have broad and productive valleys.

LEBANON is situated between the two branches of Turtle creek, 4 miles west of the Little Miami, and 30 miles north-east of Cincinnati: it is the seat of justice, and on one of the post roads from Cincinnati to Chillicothe: its public buildings are a court house, school house, 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist meeting house, a jail, a post office, and printing office, from which issues the '*Western Star*.' An incorporated library company, and an association called the '*Lebanon Banking Company*,' with a capital limited to 250,000 dollars; besides several stores and mechanics' shops.

FRANKLIN stands on the east bank of the Great Miami, 34 miles from Cincinnati: timber and other materials are plentiful, and in the vicinity are several grist and saw mills: its situation is healthy, and it contains about 70 families, several mechanics' shops, and a post office; it is the point of junction of several public roads.

WAYNESVILLE is built on the west bank of the Little Miami, 10 miles north-east of Lebanon: it is inhabited and surrounded chiefly by Friends or Quakers, and contains a brick meeting house, a post office, a school house, and a number of good mechanics, and several grist and saw mills.

UNION or **SHAKERTOWN** is situated 4 miles west of Lebanon: it is solely inhabited by a religious association denominated Shakers; they have several shops where trades are carried on; their lands are cultivated in common; in fact, the whole village is held in joint tenancy, and the produce of the soil and shops is thrown into a common stock, in the use and enjoyment of which all are said equally to participate.

CLERMONT County is bounded on the north by Warren and Clinton, on the east by Highland and Adams' counties, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the west by Hamilton county: it is 30 miles long from north to south, and 26 broad from east to west, and well watered by the Little Miami and its forks, as also by Stone Lick and O'Bannon's creeks: the Ohio river for the distance of 40 miles, and by Red Oak, Straight, White Oak, Bullekin, Bear, Big Indian, Little Indian, Cross and Muddy creeks; its southern parts along the Ohio are hilly; the interior and northern parts are level. The bottoms of the Ohio in this county, are wide, rich, and heavily timbered; in the uplands the prevailing timber is oak.

WILLIAMSBURGH is situated on the north bank of the east fork of the Little Miami, 30 miles E. N. E. of Cincinnati, on the shortest road to Chillicothe, and is the seat of justice. It is well supplied with water for mills; it contains a court house, post office, several dwelling houses and mercantile stores.

MILFORD stands 12 miles from the mouth of the Little Miami river, is a post town, and a thriving village.

NEVILSVILLE is situated on the bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of Bear creek: the town is well laid out. From the fertility of the soil and beautiful situation, and the great encouragement given by the proprietor, (general Neville) there is not a doubt but this place will soon become of consequence: it offers many eligible situations to industrious emigrants.

STAUNTON is at the mouth of Red Oak creek; it is a flourishing village. The situations in this county, particularly on the Ohio bottoms, appear well calculated for settlements.

CLINTON County is bounded on the north by Green, on the east by Fayette, on the south-east by Highland, on the south by Clermont, and on the west by Warren county: it is about 20 miles long and 15 wide, and is watered principally by branches of Paint creek, running into the Scioto and Todd's fork of the Little Miami: the surface of the land is generally good and level; the greater part in a state of nature.

WILMINGTON (the only village in this county deservng notice) is the seat of justice, and

a thriving place: it is nearly 50 miles from Cincinnati and Chillicothe.

GREEN County is bounded on the north by Champaign, east by Madison and Fayette, south by Clinton and Warren, and west by Montgomery county; it is 26 by 20 miles in extent, containing 514 square miles, and is watered by Little Miami which runs north-east to south-west, in a transverse direction through the country; Mad river waters the north-west end; Coosais and Massies' creeks, tributaries of the Little Miami from the east, water large portions of this county; Sugar, Big and Little Beaver creeks, water the western side.

The Great Falls of the Little Miami, are in this county, which produce several fine mill seats. The county abounds with springs of excellent water, and is considered very healthy; the valleys are wide, rich, and productive; the upland is generally of a second quality, with a proportion of oak barrens.

XENIA is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on Shawanøse creek, 3 miles east of the Little Miami, and 55 north-east of Cincinnati: it contains several merchant and mechanics' shops, a brick court house, containing the several public offices, a stone jail, an academy, 2 churches, a post office, and a printing office.

CHAMPAIGN County is bounded on the north by the Indian boundary line, east by Delaware and Madison, south by Green, and west by

Miami county. Mad river waters the interior parts, in addition to King's and Nettle creeks, and numerous rivulets and runs: no county in the State possesses a greater number of durable streams or situations for mills: the soil is very rich and productive, and its inhabitants numerous and wealthy.

URBANNA is situated 2 miles east of Miami river, on a large and fertile prairie: it is the seat of justice, and contains near 200 houses; a court house, jail, a bank, and a printing office, from which issues a weekly paper, called the '*Spirit of Liberty*:' materials for building are convenient.

SPRINGFIELD is situated 11 miles south of *Urbanna*, on the south side of the east fork of Mad river; on the south it has a large and durable creek, with good falls for mill seats; at these falls a woollen manufactory has been erected; it contains 160 houses, a place of worship, and 2 good inns.

DELAWARE County is bounded on the north by the southern borders of Sandusky plains, on the east by Knox and Licking counties, south by Franklin and Madison, and on the west by Champaign county: it is 36 miles long from east to west, and 26 broad from north to south: it is watered by the Scioto. and the Whetstone, Big Belly, Allum, and Walnut creeks: all large streams which traverse the county from north to south, parallel with each other, at the distance of 4 to 10 miles. This county is rapidly settling by a number of re-

spectable emigrants, and owing to the facility with which produce is transported to market, improved lands sell high.

DELAWARE, the seat of justice for the above county, is pleasantly situated upon the western bank of Whetstone creek, across which is erected a bridge leading from one of the principal streets: the town contains 80 dwelling houses, including 5 stores and 2 inns, a court house and place of worship.

FRANKLIN County is bounded on the south by Pickaway, east by Licking and Fairfield, north by Delaware, and west by Madison county, and is 22 miles square: the land is generally level, but rather low and wet than otherwise, yet most exuberantly fertile, and well calculated for grazing farms and raising grain; it is watered by the Scioto and Whetstone rivers, Big Belly creek and its forks, Allum and Walnut creeks.

COLUMBUS is the seat of government, and situated N. lat. $39^{\circ} 57'$ W. long. 6° within 20 miles of the centre of the State, on the east bank of the Scioto river, on an elevated prairie of several hundred acres, 60 miles from Zanesville, 114 north-westwardly from Marietta, 45 north from Chillicothe, 90 north from the mouth of Scioto river, and 115 north-eastwardly from Cincinnati. The length of the town is one mile and 40 rods. At the west end of Broad street, a bridge has been erected across the Scioto, by which the communication from the west side of the river is greatly facilitated.

In the public square, which includes 10 acres, are the state house built of brick of superior elegance, and the State offices, all in one block of 100 feet in length. The penitentiary is situated in the south-west corner of the town: there are upwards of 200 dwelling houses, including stores and mechanic shops, 8 taverns, a post office, 1 bank, and 2 printing offices; 2 springs issuing east of the town and discharging into the river, one on the north and the other on the south, almost surround the town, and are capable of moving machinery sufficient for most manufacturies and mills, a large part of the year. From the situation of this town in a populous settlement, with the convenience of navigation, it cannot fail in time to rival the first cities in the western country. Lots near the square have sold for 2,000 dollars, in less advantageous situations at 200. Boats of ten tons burthen can ascend to the town for 6 months in the year, and in freshes vessels of 200 tons could descend into the Ohio.

FRANKLIN is situated opposite *Columbus* on the west bank of the Scioto: it contains about 80 houses, but is rather on the decline on account of *Columbus*.

WORTHINGTON, on the bank of Whetstone, 16 miles above Columbus, is a flourishing village, and contains 75 houses, including stores and mechanic shops.

PICKAWAY C'y. is bounded on the north by Franklin, east by Fairfield, south by Ross, and west by Fayette and Madison countics. It is

22 by 21 miles in extent, and contains 470 square miles. The Scioto runs through this county, and Deer and Darby creeks from the west, and Walnut from the east, all large creeks empty into it. The soil of this county is of the best quality, and the plains, which are about 12 miles long and 3 wide, are prairies of inexhaustible fertility. The bottoms along the Scioto are wide and of the first quality.

CIRCLEVILLE is situated about half a mile east of the bank of the Scioto river, on the Pickaway bottom. It is the seat of justice, and contains about 100 buildings, including stores, a post office, a court house, jail, and a place of worship.

BLOOMFIELD is situated on Walnut Plains, on the road leading from Columbus to Chillicothe, 17 miles south of Columbus, and 8 miles north of Circleville. This is an increasing post town.

JEFFERSON is situated on a central part of Pickaway plains. It is 3 miles south of Circleville, and 28 southwardly of Columbus, and 16 north of Chillicothe. It is a small thriving town, and contains a post office and several buildings.

LIVINGSTON is situated on the north eastern borders of Pickaway plains, 3 miles south-eastwardly of Circleville. It is but a small town.

WESTFALL is opposite to Circleville, and 26 miles South of Columbus. This is a thriving village, the country being rich and fertile.

MADISON County is bounded on the north by Delaware, east by Franklin, south by Fayette, and west by Green and Champaign counties. It is about 30 miles long from north to south, and 19 broad from east to west, and contains about 400 square miles. It is watered by the north fork of Paint and Darby creeks, and embraces a fertile body of land, well calculated for grazing farms.

NEW LONDON, the seat of justice for Madison county, is situated 25 miles west by south of Columbus. It contains several dwelling houses and stores, also a post office.

FAYETTE County is bounded south by Highland and Scioto, east by Ross and Pickaway, north by Madison, and west by Green and Clinton; and is watered by the north and west forks of Paint creek, and head branches of Caesar creek. It is 23 by 18 miles in extent, and the land is generally of a tolerable good quality.

WASHINGTON, the seat of justice of Fayette county, is 40 miles southwesterly of Columbus, and contains several dwelling houses, a post office and court house.

HIGHLAND County is bounded on the north by Clinton and Fayette, east by Pike and Ross, south by Adams, and west by Clermont county; and is about 22 by 25 miles in extent. It is watered by the forks of Brush and Paint creeks, and by small creeks and brooks running into the east fork of the Little Miami. The surface of this county is generally hilly, the soil fertile, and free from stagnated waters or marshes.

HILLSBOROUGH is situated near the source of the rocky fork of Paint creek, 36 miles west by south of Chillicothe, and about 55 south-westwardly from Columbus. It is the seat of justice, and contains about 80 dwelling houses, including stores and mechanic shops, a court house, post office and a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting house.

GREENFIELD is situated on the west bank of Paint creek, 22 miles west of Chillicothe. It contains a post office, and several dwelling houses and stores. This, with *New Market*, *Leesburgh* and *Middletown*, post towns, as also *Newton* and *Monroe*, are thriving villages.

ADAMS County has Highland and Pike counties on the north, Scioto county east, the Ohio river south, and Clermont county on the west: it is about 28 miles long from east to west, and 25 broad from north to south, and watered by Eagle, Brush, and Isaac's creeks, and by waters of Paint and Little Miami: the surface of this county is rather broken and hilly, but the soil is deep and rich, with heavy forests of oak, hickory, sugar maple, black walnut, black elm, and sycamore; it has considerable bodies of unsettled lands belonging to individuals, mostly non-residents, although the county is populous and well settled. On Brush creek, on which a furnace has been erected by general M'Arthur and a Mr. James, there is an abundant supply of iron ore.

WEST UNION, the seat of justice, is situated on a branch of the East fork of the Little

Miami, 52 miles south-easterly from Chillicothe, 16 miles from Maysville, on the road to Lexington, Ky. and contains about 130 dwelling houses, including 9 stores and mechanic shops, a court house, jail, printing office, and 5 good inns. The surrounding country is fertile and healthy—the unsettled lands sell from 4 to 20 dollars an acre, according to their local situation.

MANCHESTER is on the bank of the Ohio, 15 miles above Maysville, and 100 miles southwest of Columbus; it is pleasantly situated, and contains about 50 houses, including 2 stores and 2 inns.

ADAMSVILLE is situated just below the mouth of Brush creek, and 8 miles from Manchester; it has a fine bottom which continues wide for 12 miles above and below the creek; it has about 30 houses, and is a flourishing village.

SCIOTO County is situated on both sides of the Scioto river, bounded on the north by Pike and Jackson counties, on the east by Lawrence, the Ohio river on the south, and Adams county on the west. It is watered by the Scioto and Ohio rivers, and a number of smaller streams, some of which afford excellent mill seats. The northern parts are level and well adapted for grazing farms; the south is hilly and of middling quality.

PORTSMOUTH, the seat of justice, stands on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Scioto with the Ohio, 45 miles south of Chillicothe; it is a thriving village, and contains

about 120 houses, a court house, jail, 9 mercantile stores, a bank, and 2 commission warehouses.

ALEXANDRIA is situated on low ground, immediately below the junction of the Scioto with the Ohio river; the former of which separates this town from Portsmouth: it is 90 miles south from Columbus, contains about 20 buildings and 2 inns: the bottoms for many miles above and below the mouth of Scioto, are from 1 to 2 miles in width, and the soil rich and fertile.

PIKE County lies on both sides of the Scioto river, bounded north by Ross, east by Jackson, south by Scioto and Adams county, and on the west by Highland: it is 32 miles long from east to west, and 15 miles broad from north to south, and watered by the Scioto and its tributary streams and brooks; a portion of this county is rough and hilly, but several tracts of valuable land are, however, interspersed in various parts, particularly along the Scioto river.

PIKE TOWN is situated on the east side of the Scioto river, 19 miles south from Chillicothe: it is the seat of justice, and contains several good houses and stores, a post office, and 1 inn.

ROSS County is bounded on the north by Pickaway and Fairfield, east by Athens, south by Jackson and Pike, and west by Highland and Fayette counties: it is 46 miles long from east to west, and 22 miles broad from north to south, and watered by Paint creek on the west side of the Scioto, and Kinnikinnick and Salt creeks on the east. The inhabitants are in

general wealthy, have elegant buildings, and large and improved farms, well stocked. The land is fertile, and suitably diversified with meadow and upland, the latter of which is well adapted to the production of grain.

CHILLICOTHE is handsomely situated on the west bank of the Scioto river, 45 miles in a direct line, and 70 according to its various meanders from its mouth, 45 miles south of Columbus, 70 south west of Zanesville, 73 north east from Maysville, in Kentucky, and 93 east by north of Cincinnati. It contains about 500 buildings, a court house, a jail, 4 churches, several merchant stores well filled with foreign and domestic goods, several rope walks, a large steam mill, an oil, fulling, several saw, a paper, and several excellent grain mills in the vicinity of the town, 4 cotton spinning factories, one of which goes by water, 2 banks, 3 printing offices, from which issue three weekly papers, the Scioto Gazette, the Supporter, and the Weekly Recorder; a post office, and a land office for the disposal of public lands. It is a brisk and elegant town, in the centre of fertile and populous settlements.

BAINBRIDGE is situated near the falls of Paint creek, on the road leading from Chillicothe to Maysville in Ky. and 35 miles west of Columbus. It is surrounded by a well settled country. It contains about sixty dwelling houses and several stores, several mills, a forge, and a post office. *Amsterdam* and *Adelphi* are also thriving new villages.

FAIRFIELD County is bounded on the north by Licking, east by Muskingum and Washington, south by Athens and Ross, and west by Pickaway and Franklin counties. It is 36 miles long and 30 broad, and contains 900 square miles. It is divided into 20 townships, viz: Amanda, Reading, Liberty, Madison, Jackson, Hopewell, Bern, Bloom, Thorn, Hocking, Falls, Violet, Greenfield, Clear Creek, Pleasant, Walnut, Richland, Rush Creek, Pike and Perry. This county is elevated and dry, and is adapted to the production of wheat and other kinds of grain. The principal streams are, the head waters of Hockhocking river. The lands about Lancaster are generally level, but interspersed with piles of rock, producing very little timber or herbage. One of the rocks, called Mount Pleasant, is situated about one mile from Lancaster, near a large prairie, and encompassed by a large plain.

LANCASTER is situated in the centre of the county, near the sources of Hocking river, on the road leading from Zanesville to Chillicothe, 28 miles south-eastwardly from Columbus, and 34 north-eastwardly from Chillicothe. It is the seat of justice, and contains 180 houses, 14 stores, several mechanic shops, a brick court house and jail, a bank, a printing office in which is published a weekly newspaper, and a market house. The market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LICKING County is bounded on the north by Knox, east by Muskingum, south by Fairfield,

and on the west by Franklin and Delaware counties. It is 30 miles long from east to west, and 24 broad from north to south, and watered by Licking river and its two forks, Wakatomika and Walnut creeks. The soil is extremely fertile, and from being well watered, renders it one of the best situations for water machinery of every description in the state. This county contains extensive beds of iron ore: the iron made of it is of an excellent quality.

NEWARK is situated in the forks of Licking, on the road between Zanesville and Columbus, 26 miles west by north from Zanesville, and 34 east by north from Columbus. It is the seat of justice, and contains 80 dwelling houses, a court house, jail, several stores, and a Presbyterian meeting house.

GRANVILLE is situated on the middle fork of Licking river, 32 miles westwardly from Zanesville. This is a very flourishing village. The whole township is parcelled into small farms. It contains several dwelling houses, 4 stores, a furnace and a bank.

ATHENS County is bounded on the north by Fairfield and Washington counties, on the east also by Washington county and the Ohio river, on the south by Gallia, and west by Ross and Jackson counties. It is 42 miles long from east to west, and 30 broad from north to south; and is watered by the Great Hockhocking and its branches, and also by Raccoon, Federal, Shade and Salt creeks, and a number of brooks. It is generally a hilly, broken country, although it

contains several tracts of valuable land. Two townships, each six miles square, belonging to the Ohio university, are situated in this county.

ATHENS is situated on the east bank of the Great Hockhocking, 74 miles south-east from Columbus, 41 westwardly from Marietta, and 52 eastwardly from Chillicothe. It is the seat of justice. The town consists of the university buildings, a court house, jail, Post office, and about 130 dwelling houses, including mercantile stores and mechanic shops.

GALLIA County is bounded south and east by the Ohio river, north by Athens county, and west by Lawrence and Jackson counties. Its greatest extent is 42 miles from north to south, and 35 from east to west. It is watered by the Little Scioto, Leading, Raccoon, Indian, Guyandot, and Big Stone creeks. The land, particularly in the interior, southern and western parts, is in general hilly, broken, and of a poor quality and thinly settled. These hills skirt the Ohio through the whole extent of Scioto, Gallia, Washington and Belmont counties, extending back 30 or 40 miles. They become more elevated in descending the river, nevertheless, east of the Muskingum the soil becomes better and richer as high up as Steubenville.

GALLIOPOLIS is situated on a high second bank of the Ohio, three miles below the Great Kenhawa. The soil is rich and fertile. It is the seat of justice, and contains about 80 houses, including mercantile and mechanic shops, a

court house, printing office, and a church.—from a species of native grapes, found on the islands a short distance above the town, the inhabitants make good wine. A vineyard in the vicinity of this place has produced upwards of 1000 gallons of wine a year.

LAWRENCE County is bounded on the north by Jackson county, east by Gallia, south by the Ohio river, and west by Scioto county; and contains about 480 square miles. It is watered by Symmes, Indian and Guyandot creeks.—The surface of this county is broken, and the soil chiefly of an inferior quality. The timber is principally oak. This county has been but recently established.

JACKSON County is bounded on the north by Athens, east by Athens and Gallia, and south by Gallia and Scioto counties. It is 24 by 20 miles in extent. The principal streams are the three forks of Salt creek, and the head branches of Symmes creek. The surface of the land is generally uneven and hilly; but some parts are fertile on the uplands. The timber is oak and hickory. In the centre of this county, on the easternmost branch of Salt creek, 28 miles east of Chillicothe, are considerable Salt works, belonging to the United States, at which quantities of salt are made. Immense beds of stone coal are also found in the central parts of this county.

JACKSON is situated 28 miles S. E. from Chillicothe. It is the seat of justice, and a small thriving village.

WASHINGTON County is bounded on the north by Muskingum, Guernsey and Monroe counties, south east by the Ohio river, and south and west by Athens and Fairfield counties. It is 63 miles long from east to west, and from 12 to 31 miles broad from north to south, and is watered by the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, Little Muskingum, Pawpaw, Duck, Wolf, Meig and Little Hockhocking creeks. A large portion of this county is hilly, the soil poor, and the timber oak; but the bottoms along the rivers and creeks are extensive, and the soil of the first quality.

MARIETTA is situated at the mouth of Muskingum river, lat. $39^{\circ} 34'$ N. long. $82^{\circ} 9'$ W. 146 miles by land S. W. of Pittsburgh, and is the seat of justice for Washington county. It contains about 180 houses, a large commercial and exporting company, several merchant stores and mechanic shops, a bank with a capital of 100,000 dollars, a court house, jail and market house, two churches, an academy, a post office and printing office, 2 rope walks, a steam grist mill, and 5 well furnished inns. Ship and barge building is carried on to some extent; but on account of the overflowing of the Ohio, this town has not kept pace with public expectation.

BELPRE is situated on the Ohio river, 14 miles south-west from Marietta, and 100 south-east from Columbus. This is a beautiful village or settlement, and extends several miles along the river. It contains a number of good houses, with several merchant stores and mechanic shops.

WATERFORD lies on the Muskingum river, 22 miles above Marietta; it is a large settlement, and extends several miles along that river. It is a post town. The soil is rich and uncommonly fertile.

MUSKINGUM County is bounded on the north by Coshocton, east by Guernsey, south by Washington, and west by Fairfield and Licking counties. It is 29 by 30 miles in extent, and watered by the Muskingum and Licking rivers, and by Coal, Jonathan, Wakatomika, Salt and Will's creeks. The surface of the country is generally hilly, but the soil is rich. Extensive beds of stone coal are found in various parts of the county, particularly in the hills bordering on the Muskingum river; also a peculiar kind of clay suitable for crucibles for the manufacturing of glass.

ZANESVILLE, the seat of justice for Muskingum county, is situated on the east side of the Muskingum river, 50 miles above Marietta. The great road leading from Pittsburgh to Chillicothe goes through this town. A canal is opening around the Muskingum rapids, through this place, by an association called the "Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company. It contains 360 houses, several stores and Mechanic shops, a court house, jail, market house, Methodist meeting house, three glass factories, a paper mill, several oil, saw and grain mills, a Post office, a book bindery, 2 printing offices, from which are issued the Muskingum Messenger and Zanesville Express.

PUTNAM is situated directly opposite to Zanesville, on the right bank of the Muskingum. It is connected with Zanesville by two bridges, and contains 80 houses including stores and a cotton factory.

KNOX County is bounded on the north by Richland, east by Coshocton, south by Licking, and west by Delaware county. It is 30 miles long from east to west, and 20 broad from north to south. It is watered by the White Woman branch of the Muskingum, Owl creek, and branches of Licking and Scioto. This county will rank among the most fertile counties of the state.

MOUNT VERNON is situated on the north bank of Owl creek, 50 miles north-westwardly from Zanesville, and 50 miles northwardly from Columbus. It contains 90 dwelling houses, 10 stores, a bank, a printing office, a court house and jail, a merchant mill and saw mill. The streams about this town are all navigable for boats.

COSHOCTON County is bounded north by Wayne, east by Tuscarawas, south by Muskingum, and west by Knox. It is about 30 miles square. The Muskingum river runs through the south eastern part. The other streams are Will's creek and White Woman's river. A large portion of the land in this county is fertile and rich, although the surface is generally uneven. The bottoms along White Woman and Tuscarawas are wide and highly productive; and the uplands are heavy timbered with oak,

poplar and black walnut, and abounds with freestone, coal and limestone.

COSHOCTON is situated some distance southwardly from the centre of the county, on the eastern side of the Muskingum river, and opposite the mouth of White Woman's river, 23 miles north by east from Zanesville, and 66 eastwardly by north from Columbus. It is the seat of justice of Coshocton county, and contains about 90 houses, several stores and mechanic shops, a post office and a Methodist meeting house.

RICHLAND County is bounded on the north by Huron, east by Wayne, south by Knox and Delaware counties, and west by the Indian boundary line. It is watered by the head branches of the Huron, east fork of the Sandusky, Clear fork, a branch of the Muskingum, Muddy creek, &c. The soil is rich and particularly fertile, and contains large bodies of unsettled lands of a good quality.

MANSFIELD is situated 73 miles north westwardly from Columbus, is the seat of justice for Richland county, and contains 40 houses, including stores, mechanic shops, and a post office.

GREEN is a new and thriving village which also lies in Richland county.

TUSCARAWAS County is bounded north by Stark, east by Harrison, south by Harrison and Guernsey, and west by Coshocton counties. It is 30 by 29 miles in extent, and is watered by the Tuscarawas, Stillwater, Conoten, Sugar

and Sandy creeks. The soil of this county is good and fertile.

NEW PHILADELPHIA is situated on the eastern branch of Muskingum river, on a large, level and beautiful plain, opposite the mouth of sugar creek, 50 miles north east from Zanesville, and 100 north eastwardly from Columbus. It is the seat of justice for Tuscarawas county, and contains 60 dwelling houses, including merchant stores, mechanic shops, and a post office.

GNADENHUTTEN, was originally established by some Moravian missionaries, on the eastern bank of the Muskingum river, 11 miles southwardly from New Philadelphia, and 50 north eastwardly from Zanesville. It contains several houses, and eight stores and mechanic shops, and a post office. Several other Moravian settlements are in the county of Tuscarawas.

WAYNE County is bounded south by Coshocton, east by Stark, north by Medina, and west by Richland, and is 30 miles long and 29 broad. The principal streams are, Killbuck, running nearly a south course, and navigable to Wooster for boats of from 10 to 14 tons; Apple creek, a tributary of Killbuck, Sugar creek, near the south east corner of the county; Chipeway, in the north east, and Mohiccan and John's creeks on the west side of the county: all of them good streams for mills. The Lake fork and Jerome's fork are navigable for boats of 10 or 12 tons burthen 18 miles above the east boundary of the county. The soil is good and the land elevated. There are extensive prairies,

yielding spontaneously heavy crops of grass, most part of which is of a good quality for cattle. The creek bottoms are extensive and fertile, producing immense crops of corn. The uplands are very productive in wheat, rye, oats, corn, flax, &c. The timber on the uplands is composed of black and white oak, walnut, cherry, hickory and chesnut. Prevailing timber on the bottoms and lowlands is, ash, elm, sycamore, sugar maple and beech, with a variety of wild plumbs, crab apples, grape vines, buck-eye, hazle, &c.

WOOSTER is situated in the centre of Wayne county, 48 miles west of lake Erie, and 87 north eastwardly from Columbus. The road from Pittsburgh to Mansfield and Upper Sandusky, as also from Zanesville to Granger and Cleaveland, passes through this town. It is the seat of justice, and contains 70 dwelling houses, several stores, and mechanic shops in which a number of journeymen are employed, two tan yards, a bank, a public land office for the sale of United States' land, a public school, 4 taverns, and a meeting house for the Baptist society. Two miles north-west of the town a well for salt water has been sunk, which it is expected will produce salt sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants for many miles round.

JEROMESVILLE is situated on Jerome's creek, near the Indian village. *Jeromestown* on the road from Wooster to Mansfield, and *Paintville*, on the road from Wooster to New Philadelphia, are new and thriving villages and settlements.

STARK County is bounded on the north by Portage, east by Columbus, south by Tuscarawas, and west by Wayne counties. It is nearly 30 miles square. The Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river, runs from north to south entirely through the county on the western sides, and is navigable for keel boats as high up as the county extends. Big Sandy, a large creek, falls into the Tuscarawas near the southern boundary of the county. Nimiskillen is a large creek which falls into Big Sandy on the north side, about 4 miles above its confluence with the Tuscarawas, and has sufficient water during the year for water works of any description. Adjoining this creek, and about 4 miles from Canton are immense banks of iron ore, of a superior quality.

CANTON is situated on an elevated plain, in the forks of Nimiskillen creek, 50 miles north west from Steubenville, 95 miles west from Pittsburgh, and 120 miles north east from Columbus. It is the seat of justice, and contains 100 dwelling houses, 12 mercantile stores, 2 nail factories, 1 wool carding machine, an oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 4 tanneries, 4 boot and shoemakers' shops, besides several of almost every trade. There is also a bank and a post-office.

KENDAL lies on the eastern side of Tuscarawas creek, 7 miles west from Canton. It contains 60 houses including several mercantile stores, and a post office. Near the town is a woollen manufactory on an extensive scale, which manufactures cloth of a superior quality.

OSNABURGH is situated 5 miles east of Canton, on the road leading to New Lisbon. It is a small thriving village and contains 20 houses, 1 inn, and 2 stores.

GUERNSEY C'y. is bounded on the north by Tuscarawas, east by Belmont and Munroe, south by Washington, and west by Muskingum and Coshocton counties: it is 35 miles long from north to south, and 26 miles broad from east to west, watered almost exclusively by Will's creek and its branches: it is divided into nine townships, Cambridge, Will's, Westland, Oxford, Seneca, Madison, Buffalo, Wheeling, and Richland: the land is generally hilly, and of moderate good quality. There are several tracts of fertile land along Will's creek: the soil in general of this county is well adapted to the production of grapes and raising of sheep.

CAMBRIDGE is situated on the right bank of Will's creek, on the road leading from Zanesville to Wheeling: it is the seat of justice, and contains 50 dwelling houses, 8 stores, a court house, jail, and post office; across Will's creek is a toll bridge 175 yards long.

WASHINGTON is 10 miles east from Cambridge, and contains several dwelling houses and stores, and a post office.

FRANKFORT, 3 miles east of Washington, *Fairview*, 25 miles east from Cambridge, *Winchester*, *Londonderry*, *Senecaville*, *New Liberty*, and *Olivetown*, are all new and flourishing villages.

MONROE County is bounded on the south by Washington, east by the Ohio river, north by Belmont, and on the west by Guernsey county: it is 28 by 18 miles in extent; Sun-fish, Little Muskingum, and Deer creek, are its principal streams, all running into the Ohio river: the land in some places is hilly and rough, and in others it is even and fertile. Coal mines and iron ore, have been found on Sunfish creek.

WOODFIELD is situated on high ground, in a central part of the county, 14 miles from the Ohio river, and 35 miles N. W. of Marietta. It is the seat of justice, and contains several dwelling houses, 3 stores, a court house, a post office, and a place of worship.

BELMONT County is bounded on the north by Harrison and Jefferson counties, east by the Ohio river, south by Monroe, and west by Guernsey county. It is 27 miles by 21 in extent, and watered by Indian, Wheeling, M'Mahon's and Captiana creeks. It is hilly and broken, but contains some valuable land.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE is situated 70 miles eastwardly from Zanesville, and 11 west of Wheeling. The county is hilly, but produces large crops of wheat. It is the seat of justice, and contains a court house, jail, market house, 3 places of public worship for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Friends, two printing offices, a bank, dwelling houses, and 20 stores.

HARRISON County is bounded on the north by Stark and Columbiana, east by Jefferson, south by Belmont and Guernsey, and west by Tuscarawas county. It is 27 by 24 miles in

extent, and watered by Still water and other branches of the Tuscarawas; also by creeks and brooks running into the Ohio. The land is peculiarly adapted to the production of grain, and abounds with coal mines, free stone, limestone, and a fine white tenacious clay, fit for manufacturing purposes.

CADIZ is situated on a hill 26 miles west of Steubenville, on the Zanesville road. It is the seat of justice, and contains a court house, jail, post office, and 90 dwelling houses, including stores and mechanic shops.

JEFFERSON County is bounded on the north by Columbiana county, east by the Ohio river, south by Belmont, and west by Harrison county. It is 27 miles long from north to south, and 20 broad from the Ohio river westwardly, and watered by Indian, Short, Wills, and Yellow creeks, all running into the Ohio. The soil is generally very fertile, and capable of producing all sorts of grain in perfection; as also flax and hemp.

STEUBENVILLE is situated on the first and second banks of the Ohio, 38 miles south-west of Pittsburgh by land, and 73 by water. It is the seat of justice, and a very flourishing town. It contains a brick market house, a court house on the second story, a jail, 2 banks, a post office, a printing office, from which issues the '*Western Herald*,' upwards of 600 houses, some of them of the first rate, 60 mercantile stores and mechanic shops, an extensive woolen manufactory, the machinery of which is propelled by steam, an air foundry, a steam

paper and grist mills, cotton factory, brewery, distillery, a soap and candle factory, and several good inns.

MOUNT PLEASANT is 10 miles north-westerly from St. Clairsville, and 20 south-west from Steubenville, and contains near 200 houses, a bank, a Friends meeting house, several merchant stores and mechanic shops.

JEFFERSON is situated 12 miles northerly from Steubenville, on the road to New Lisbon. This is a new village, and contains several good houses, 2 stores, and an inn. *Knox*, 4 miles from the Ohio river, and 11 miles north by west from Steubenville, is also a new village.

COLUMBIANA County is bounded south on Jefferson and the Ohio river, east by Pennsylvania, north on Trumbull and part of Portage, and west by Stark county, and lies adjoining the State of Pennsylvania, and is watered by Little Beaver, and branches of Big river. The soil of this county is fertile, and contains inexhaustible beds of iron ore and stone coal. Salt is also manufactured in considerable quantities, from water obtained from wells sunk from 150 to 200 feet. This county also contains several extensive woollen and cotton manufactories, a furnace, forges, and upwards of 40 grist and saw mills.

NEW LISBON is situated on the north side of the middle fork of Little Beaver, 14 miles from the nearest point of the Ohio river, 56 miles north-westerly from Pittsburgh, is the seat of justice, and contains 140 dwelling houses, a

court house and jail, a public library, a bank, a printing office, an academy, 3 places of public worship, 12 mercantile stores, and several mechanic shops. In the vicinity of the town are likewise a furnace, 5 merchant and 4 saw mills, a paper mill, 2 woollen factories, a glass factory, and a fulling and carding machine.

Fairfield, Columbiana, Bellfonte, Clarkson, Portsmouth, Pottsgrove, Salem, Fairfield, Petersburg, West Union, New Garden, Achors-town, Hanover, and New Alexandria, all new and flourishing villages, are situated in this county.

ASHTABULA County is bounded by Lake Erie north, Geauga west, Trumbull south, and Pennsylvania east, and is watered by the Ash-tabula and numerous creeks. Its extent is 32 miles from north to south, by 25 from east to west. The soil of this country is fertile and well timbered.

JEFFERSON is situated on Mill creek, about 10 miles from the lake shore, 35 miles northerly from Warren in Trumbull county. It is the seat of justice, and contains a brick court house, a school house, several dwelling houses, and mercantile stores and mechanic shops.

HARPERSFIELD is situated on the road leading from Erie to Cleveland, a few miles east of Ashtabula river. It contains several dwelling houses, mercantile stores, mechanic shops, and 3 mills.

AUSTINBURGH is situated immediately west from Jefferson. It is a very flourishing village.

TRUMBULL County is bounded on the

north by Ashtabula county, east by the state of Pennsylvania, south by Columbiana, and west by Portage and Geauga counties, and watered by branches of the Big Beaver running into the Ohio and Grand River of the Lake. It is 35 miles long from north to south, by 25 broad from east to west. This county contains large quantities of valuable land for farming, and has several forges and furnaces. Unimproved lands sell from 5 to 15 dollars an acre. Improved lands sell as high as from 20 to 30 dollars an acre.

WARREN is situated on Big or Mahoning river, 82 miles north-westwardly from Pittsburgh, and 70 northerly from Stenbenville.

PORTAGE County is bounded on the north by Cuyahoga and Geauga, east by Trumbull, south by Stark, and west by Medina. It is descriptively named from the circumstance of its including within its limits, the portage of one mill connecting the waters of Cuyahoga river with those of the Muskingum. These streams, together with the branches of Big Beaver or Mahoning, compose its principal waters. The land of this county is generally high, and favorable to the health of its inhabitants.

RAVENNA is the seat of justice, situated on a branch of the Cuyahoga river, 35 miles south-easterly from Cleveland, and 140 north-easterly from Columbus, N. lat. $41^{\circ} 11'$. It contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and about 20 dwelling houses. In the vicinity, is an extensive woollen manufactory,

owned by Messrs. Tappan and Woodward.

PORTAGE is a small town in the south-west corner of the county. It is situate on the north bend of the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum.

GEAUGA is bounded north by lake Erie, east by Ashtabula and Trumbull counties, south by Portage, and west by Cuyahoga. The name of this county, is said to signify Grand, which is also the name of its principal river. It is also watered by some of the sources of Chagrin and Cuyahoga. The soil is generally good, and tolerably well watered ; but heavily timbered.

CHARDON is a new but flourishing town, situated 12 miles south-easterly from the mouth of Grand river, and 160 north-easterly from Columbus, N. lat. $41^{\circ} 36'$.

CUYAHOGA county is bounded by lake Erie on the north, on the east by Geauga, south by Portage and Medina, and west by Huron. It extends 40 miles on lake Erie coast, and is from 15 to 24 miles wide. The chief waters of this county are Chagrin, Cuyahoga, Rocky, and Black rivers, all running northerly into the lake.

CLEVELAND is the seat of justice, situated at the mouth of Cuyahoga, on the southern shore of lake Erie: distant 150 miles north-easterly from Columbus, and 131 north-west from Pittsburgh. It has a bank, styled the 'Commercial Bank of lake Erie.' Cleveland is a port of considerable business, and during the late war was a depot for provisions and

munitions of war; and a place for building boats and vessels for military services on the lake.

MEDINA County, bounded east by Portage, south by Wayne and Richland, west by Huron, and north by Huron and Cuyahoga. It is watered by some of the sources of Cuyahoga, Rocky, Black, and Muskingum rivers.

HURON County is bounded on the north by lake Erie, east by Cuyahoga and Medina, south by Richland, and west by the Wyandot Indian territory. It includes the tract known by the name of fire lands: also several townships north of Medina county, and west of Black river. Sandusky bay and lake Erie, skirt the whole northern border; while Huron and Vermillion rivers, La Chapelle with several other creeks, water the interior.

HURON is situated 5 miles from the lake, on the eastern side of Huron river, in N. lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$, 47 miles westerly from Cleveland, and 120 north from Columbus.

SANDUSKY is a new town on the southern shore of Sandusky bay.

VENICE lies on the bay, about 4 miles west from Sandusky city, so called.

The last seven counties we have described belong to what is called the **CONNECTICUT RESERVE**, which includes the north-east section of the state, from the shores of lake Erie and Sandusky bay, to the 41st deg. of N. lat. Of this district, it may be said, the soil is generally good, and agreeably undulating. The larger streams have formed deep and narrow ravines, through which their waters glide

at the depth of 4 or 500 feet below the surface of the neighboring hills. The fossil productions of these counties, are of great importance. On Rocky river, near the lake, are beds of coal. Salt licks abound, which are said to be very rich. Sulphur, chalybeate, and allum springs, are numerous. Bog and rock iron ore is plenty, and of very good quality. Gypsum is found on Cuyahoga and Sandusky rivers. Iron ore is also found in great abundance in Adams county, on Brush creek, where several furnaces and forges have been erected. On Raccoon creek (Athens county) are extensive quarries of stone, from which are made burr mill stones of superior quality.

There are no mountains within the state. The coast along the Ohio river is the most broken; but the land is of a better quality than that of the hilly districts more remote from the river. A great part, however, of the state, is quite a champaign country,—the soil rich, and capable of producing in abundance the most necessary articles of life, (viz.) corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, grass, pasturage, &c. Fruits and garden stuffs succeed very well. The principal manufactories consist of mills, for the manufacturing of flour. Iron works, and numerous establishments for making cotton and woollen cloths. The mechanics necessary for the convenience and improvement of a new country, abound in almost every neighborhood.

The principal exports are, flour, beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. Perhaps no portion of the

globe is better adapted to the production of the two last-mentioned articles, than the interior, between Mad river and the Scioto: climate, soil, and situation, combine in rendering it peculiarly suitable for this kind of husbandry.

The prices of land vary from 2 dollars to 100 per acre, according to the difference in improvements and local advantages. Considerable quantities of land remain to be entered at the different land offices, or purchased of the agents for the military claims.

POPULATION. Thirty years ago, this state was an entire wilderness, under the control of numerous tribes of Indians—they have disappeared; and a population of 450,000 whites have succeeded them; extending the blessings, and enjoying the advantages of civilized life.

Hamilton county, though one of the least in the state in point of territory, contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Springfield township has between 50 and 60 souls to the square mile.

The cultivated farm and decent mansion occupy the dreary haunts of savage cruelty, while magnificent cities and numerous villages are springing up, as by magic art, on the ruins of the cheerless wigwam.

INDIANA

Is bounded west by the Wabash river, from its mouth to 40 miles above Vincennes, and thence by a meridian line to the parallel of the south and of lake Michigan, (supposed to be in N. lat. $41^{\circ} 50'$) which divides it from Illinois territory. The above parallel separates it from Michigan territory on the north; a meridian line running from the mouth of the Big Miami, divides it from the state of Ohio on the east, and the Ohio river forms its southern boundary. Length from north to south 284 miles; breadth from east to west 155—contains 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres. Its form is nearly that of a parallelogram.

RIVERS, LAKES, &c.

THE Ohio river washes the southern border of Indiana, from the mouth of the Big Miami, to that of the Wabash, a distance, measuring its windings, of 472 miles. All the streams which intersect this extensive line of coast, are comparatively small; the principal are, Tanners' creek, 2 miles below Lawrenceburgh, Laughery's creek, Indian creek, called by the Swiss, Venoge, after a small river in the Pays de Vand (Switzerland) constitutes the southern limit of the Swiss settlement, eight miles below the mouth of Kentucky river. Wyandot falls

into the Ohio about equidistant from the falls and Blue river. Big Blue river, after running 50 miles south-west, inclines to the east of south, and enters the Ohio 32 miles below the mouth of Salt river, (Ky.) Little Blue river empties into the Ohio 13 miles below the former; and 10 miles below this is Sinking creek. Anderson's river, 60 miles lower down, is the largest stream between Blue river and the Wabash: below this are Pigeon and Beaver creeks. That part of Indiana lying between the Ohio and White river, is generally well watered—the streams possessing a brisk current and pure water, afford a great number of convenient mill seats, and a healthful climate.

The *Wabash* waters the central and western parts of the state. The main branch of this fine river heads 2 miles east of old fort St. Mary's, in Dark county, Ohio. There are three other branches all winding through a rich and extensive country. The first, called Little river, heads 7 miles south of fort Wayne, and enters the Wabash about 80 miles below the St. Mary's portage. The second is the Massissinway, which heads about halfway between forts Greenville and Recovery, and unites with the others, 5 miles below the mouth of Little river. The third is Eel river, which issues from several lakes and ponds, 18 miles west of fort Wayne, and enters the Wabash 8 miles below the mouth of Massissinway. This river, from its main sources to the mouth of Vermillion river, bears nearly a west course, where it makes a turn to the south, and con-

tinues its course a little west of south till it unites with the Ohio. When compared with this last mentioned river, the Wabash forms a perfect contrast with respect to the appearance of the adjoining country. From the head of the Allegany to the falls, a distance of near 1,000 miles, an almost uninterrupted chain of hills appear at various distances along the borders of the Ohio; whereas the Wabash meanders for near 500 miles through an extensive plain of the most fertile soil, varied alternately by lofty groves and beautiful prairies. The impression made on the beholder, at the first view of these natural meadows, is not easily described. Accustomed to the narrow limits of a farm, where the open lands are chequered by fences, and adorned with buildings; where the wild lands are either covered with trees, or too poor to tempt the labor of the husbandman, he is here surprised at seeing nature in so strange a dress. Sometimes he is presented with a landscape too extensive for the eye to measure its distant limits, and too level to discern the smallest inequality in the surface; again the gentle gradations of hill and dale resemble the wearied ocean seeking repose, as the tempest dies away. In either case, the prospect is not interrupted by a single tree or solitary shrub. In vain the admiring traveller looks for the humble cottage or stately dome—no vestige appears that ever human feet had trodden the soil. The Wabash is about 300 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable 400 miles to Ouitanon; where there are rapids.

From this village, small boats can go within 6 miles of St. Mary's river; ten of fort Wayne, and 8 of the St. Joseph's of the Miami of the Lakes. Its current is commonly gentle above Vincennes: below this town are several rapids, but not of sufficient magnitude to prevent boats from ascending. The principal waters that enter the Wabash from the left bank, and which are called rivers, are the Petoka, from the north-east, which enters the Wabash 20 miles below Vincennes: it is about 75 miles long, and meanders through extensive and fertile bottoms.

WHITE RIVER comes in 4 miles above Peto-ka, and 16 below Vincennes. This river reaches nearly across the state in a diagonal direction, watering a vast body of rich land; 35 miles above the mouth is the junction of the two principal branches, called the North or Driftwood fork, and the South or Muddy fork. Deche river unites with the Wabash, about half way between Vincennes and the mouth of White river—it comes from the north-east, and is a crooked short stream.

LITTLE RIVER, called by the French, Le Petite Reviere, winds its devious course from the north-east, among wide-spreading bottoms, and enters the Wabash a little above Vincennes. Between this and the last mentioned river, lies an extensive bottom of exhaustless fertility.

ST. MARIE, from the north-east, enters about 18 miles above Vincennes, and is about 50 miles long.

ROCKY RIVER, 60 miles farther up, comes in from the east, and interweaves its branches with those of the main fork of White river. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth, and has several large forks. About 100 miles higher up is Pomme river. It rises near the Ohio boundary, a little to the north of the head branches of White water. Besides the rivers we have enumerated, there are a number of creeks and runs that water the left bank of the Wabash. The right, or north-west side of this river, has a greater number of large water courses than the left.

Crossing the Wabash at the mouth of Pomme river, and descending about 10 miles on the right bank, we meet with Richard's creek, from the north-west. Ten miles farther down is Rock river, from the north-west—its banks are high, and the country through which it passes, is generally broken. Eight miles below this, is Tippacanoë, rendered famous by the battle on its banks, between the Americans and Indians, in Nov. 1811. Upon this stream, and upon the Wabash, above and below their junction, are several Indian villages with extensive fields. From the mouth of Tippacanoë, we pass Pine and Redwood creeks, Rejoicing, or Vermillion Jaune, Little Vermillion, Erabliere, Duchat, and Brenette rivers; at the distance of from 10 to 15 miles from each other, all coming from the west, or north-west; mostly small, and having their heads in the Illinois territory. The rivers Chemin, Big and Little Kennomic, which fall into Lake

Michigan, the Theakaki, Kickapoo, and a part of the chief branch of the Illinois, all wind through the north-western part of the state; and all, except the last, are entirely within its boundaries: the three first run from south to north; the latter, south and south-west. The Vermillion of the Illinois rises in Indiana, near the sources of Tippacanoë. Besides those we have mentioned, the country is watered by a great number of smaller streams. That part of the state bordering on the Michigan territory, is liberally watered by the head branches of the river Raisin (of lake Erie;) the numerous forks of Black river, and St. Joseph's of lake Michigan; the latter heads near, and interlocks with the branches of Eel river, and pursues a serpentine course 70 miles, through the northern part of Indiana. The northern half of the state abounds with lakes; 28 of which, from two to ten miles in length, are delineated on the latest maps; but the actual number, perhaps, exceeds 100. Some have two distinct outlets; one running into the northern lakes, the other into the Mississippi.

The greater part of these lakes, are situated between the head waters of the two St. Josephs, Black river, Raisin, Tippacanoë, and Eel rivers.

The principal river that remains to be mentioned, is Whitewater, in the eastern section of the state. It heads about 12 miles west of fort Greenville, running nearly parallel with the division line, between Indiana and Ohio, waters in its progress 22 townships, in Wayne, Frank-

lin, and Dearborn counties. At Brookville, 30 miles from its entrance into the Big Miami, it receives the west fork, which heads in the flat lands, 30 miles west of that village. One of the eastern branches of this river heads a few miles east of the line in Ohio state; while Greenville creek, a tributary of Stillwater, crosses the same line, and heads several miles to the west of it in Indiana.

COUNTIES.

DEARBORN is bounded east by the state of Ohio, south by the Ohio river, west by Switzerland, and north by Franklin counties. It is well watered by Tanner's and Laughery's creeks, Whitewater, and the head branches of Venoge. The south part of this county is broken, but possesses in the general a good soil: the north is level, and well timbered with oak, hickory, poplar, and sugar tree.

LAWRENCEBURGH, the seat of justice, stands on the bank of the Ohio, 2 miles below the mouth of the Big Miami, and 23 below Cincinnati: being subject to frequent inundations, it has improved but slowly. A new town half a mile from the river, on a more elevated situation, promises to eclipse it.

RISING SUN is delightfully situated on the second bank of the Ohio, with a gradual descent to the river, about half way between Lawrenceburgh and Vevay. It contains about 40 houses—a post office, and a floating mill,

anchored abreast of the town. It is a flourishing town, and will probably be a place of considerable importance.

FRANKLIN has the state of Ohio on the east, Dearborn south, Indian lands west, and Wayne north. This county contains large bodies of first rate land; the bottoms along Whitewater being very extensive, and of the finest quality, are mostly settled as high up as Brookville. Here are some of the best farms in the western country. The upland is generally level and well timbered. The soil is free from stones, and easily cleared and ploughed; and rewards the husbandman with plentiful crops of corn and wheat.

BROOKVILLE, the seat of justice, is pleasantly situated in the forks of Whitewater; 30 miles north of Lawrenceburgh, and about the same distance south of Salsbury—42 northwest of Cincinnati, and 25 from Hamilton. At the close of the late war, there were ten or twelve dwelling houses: at present there are about 80, besides other buildings. Within the precincts of the town are, one grist and two saw mills, two fulling mills, and three carding machines; also a number of mechanical establishments, stores, taverns, &c. The public buildings are, a market, jail, and court house. The principal part of the town stands on a beautiful level, elevated 70 or 80 feet above the river. In short, the situation of the town, the cleanliness of the streets, the purity of the waters, and the appearance of the surrounding country, all combine in rendering it one of the

most healthy and agreeable situations in the western country.

HARRISON, this village is situated on the north side of Whitewater, 8 miles from its mouth, and eighteen below Brookville, in the centre of a large tract of first rate land; some of the farms in the neighbourhood are worth 50 or 60 dollars an acre. In this town, are a great number of those artificial eminences, called mounds. From the examinations that have been made, they appear to be the places of sepulture for a people whose history is read only in their graves. Part of this village stands on the east side of the state line, and has been already enumerated among the towns belonging to Hamilton county.

WAYNE: this county is bounded on the south by Franklin, on the west and north by Indian lands, and on the east by the state of Ohio. It is irrigated by the head branches of Whitewater, White and Rocky rivers, Massis-sinway, and the main branch of the Wabash.

The county is very large, and the lands generally level and well timbered—the soil is suitable for Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, grass, &c.

SALSBURY is the present seat of justice, situated about 30 miles north of Brookville.

CENTREVILLE lies in this county, and is expected to become the seat of justice.

SWITZERLAND is bounded west by Jefferson, north by Indian lands, east by Dearborn, and south by the Ohio river. Its soil, though broken, is generally fertile. It is wa-

tered by Venoge and Plum creeks, and several small streams; some of which run into the Ohio, and others into White river.

VEVAY is the seat of justice. This delightful village is situated on the second bank of the Ohio river, about half way between Cincinnati and Louisville, and about 8 miles above the mouth of Kentucky river. The site is beautiful, having a fine prospect up and down the river. The country back is hilly, but fertile—the climate is mild and salubrious. Just below this place are the celebrated Swiss vineyards. The settlement called New Switzerland, was commenced in 1805 by some emigrants from the Pays de Vand. Their amiable character and inoffensive manners have gained them universal esteem in the land wherein they were strangers.

JEFFERSON is bounded on the east by Switzerland, on the north by Indian lands, on the west by Clark county, and south by the Ohio river. The lands in this county are generally good, and well watered by numerous creeks running into the Ohio, and by the Mescatitak, a branch of White river, that heads within 5 miles of the Ohio river.

MADISON, the seat of justice, is situated on the second bank of the Ohio, about 20 miles below Vevay. It contains 60 or 70 houses, mostly new. A banking institution has been established here, called the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. This place was laid out for a town 8 years ago, and promises to become a place of considerable importance.

NEW LEXINGTON is situated about 16 miles westward of Madison: it contains 40 or 50 houses, and the surrounding settlement is in a flourishing condition. A post office is kept here. Salt wells have been sunk near the town, to the depth of nearly 500 feet. The water obtained from these wells is of a very good quality; yielding three or four bushels to the 100 gallons.

CLARK County is bounded north-east by Jefferson, south-east by the Ohio river, south-west by Harrison, and north-west by Washington. This county is watered by several creeks running into the Ohio. The land is generally good, and well settled. Some small lakes lie in this county, which, at some future period, may serve to beautify the villas of the Great.

CHARLESTOWN, the seat of justice, is situated about 2 miles from the Ohio river, 32 miles south of west from Madison, and 14 above the falls. This is a very flourishing place, possessing an agreeable climate, in the midst of fertile lands.

JEFFERSONVILLE is pleasantly situated on a high bank of the river, a little above Louisville and the Falls, of which, however, there is a fine prospect. The buildings are mostly on Front street, and entirely confined to the opposite side from the river. A narrow bottom, with a gradual ascent up to the street, intervenes between the river and the lower end of the town: in walking up the river, this slip of open ground draws to a point, and you find

yourself on a high and steep bank, the margin of which is thickly set with locust, with here and there a vista through which the spacious river, and populous town of Louisville arrest the eye, and feed the fancy of the wanderer. While the eye is regaled with this delightful scenery, the ear is also saluted with the solemn murmur of the troubled waters, seeking a passage 'midst rocks and precipices: altogether, conspire to render this town one of the most interesting places in the western country for retired independence. Could wealth and virtue dwell together, they might here find an asylum favorable to the repose of life. The progress of this place is checked by the removal of the courts of justice to Charlestown, and the monopoly of lots by non-residents: there are, however, a number of buildings on Front street of a handsome appearance—the former residence of governor Posey is an elegant mansion. A land office is kept here for the sale of public lands; also a post office.

CLARKSVILLE lies about 3 miles below Jeffersonville, at the foot of the rapids, and opposite Shippingport. This place was settled as early as 1783. It has a fine harbor for boats; but notwithstanding its advantages, it appears to be tending to decay.

NEW ALBANY lies a little below Clarksville—as yet it has not equalled the expectations of the proprietors.

HARRISON County is bounded north-east by Clark, south-east and south by the Ohio river, west by Perry, and north by Washing-

ton. This county is watered by Blue river and its tributary streams.

CORYDON, the seat of justice, is situated 25 miles west of Jeffersonville, and 10 from the Ohio river. This town has been selected by the legislature for the seat of government, for the period of eight years. Of late, it has rapidly improved—a weekly paper called the *Indiana Gazette*, is published here. Not far from Corydon, a cave of Epsom salts has been recently discovered, said to be of an excellent quality.

WASHINGTON County is bounded east by Madison, south-east by Clark, south by Harrison, west by Orange, and north by Jackson. It is watered principally by the south fork of White river, and the head branches of Blue river.

SALEM is situated near the centre of the county, 34 miles north of Corydon, and 25 north-west from Jeffersonville, on the road to Vincennes.

JACKSON County is bounded south by Washington, east by Jennings, north by Indian lands, and west by Orange. This county is watered by the head branches of the south fork of White river.

BROWNSTOWN, the seat of justice, is situated 25 miles north from Salem, and near the Indian lands.

ORANGE County is bounded east by Washington and Jackson, north by Indian lands, west by Davies and Pike, and south by Perry and Harrison. This county on its west border

is near 70 miles long; and will doubtless be divided so as to make two. It is well watered by the south fork of White river and its branches: the soil is gently rolling and very fertile.

PAOLI, the seat of justice, lies near the south end of the county, about 70 miles eastwardly from Vincennes, and upwards of 40 north-west from Jeffersonville. About 10 miles north of Paoli is a small town called Orleans.

PERRY County is bounded on the east by Harrison, on the north by Orange and Pike, west by Warwick, and south by the Ohio river. It is watered by Anderson's creek, and several smaller streams falling into the Ohio.

WARWICK County is bounded east by Perry, north by Pike and Gibson, west by Posey, and south by the Ohio. The county is watered by several small streams falling into the Ohio. The soil is rich and level, and abounds with prairies, but not equal in quality to those on the Wabash.

DARLINGTON is a small village a few miles from the Ohio, and near Pigeon creek.

PIKE County is bounded east by Orange, north by Davies, west by Gibson, and south by Warwick and Perry.

DAVIES County has Orange on the east, Sullivan and Knox on the north and west, and Pike on the south. This county lies entirely within the forks of White river. It possesses the advantages of navigation on both sides; and is well watered by the main branches and tributary streams of this beautiful river. The

land is very fertile, and lies suitably for cultivation—here are many prairies of good quality. A considerable quantity of land still remains to be entered, and very good bargains may be had in purchasing second handed, especially of the donation lands.

WASHINGTON, the seat of justice, is situated on the United States' road, 20 miles east of Vincennes, 4 miles from the north fork, and 16 from the south fork of White river. The richness of the surrounding lands, and advantages of situation this place enjoys, induce a belief that this place will become a town of considerable importance.

SULLIVAN County is bounded east by Davies, from which it is separated in its whole length by the north fork of White river. It has Indian lands north, the Illinois territory on the west, from which it is separated for some distance by the Wabash, and Knox county on the south. The Wabash passes through the north-west part of the county for the distance of 25 or 30 miles, and afterwards becomes its west boundary as far down as Knox county. On the east it has the north fork of White river; the intermediate lands are plentifully watered by Busseron and several other considerable streams. This county possesses all the advantages of a happy climate, beauty of situation, fertility of soil, and convenience of navigation. The prairies are large, and of the best quality. About 1100 acres of corn was planted last summer at fort Harrison prairie, 1,000 in Honey creek do. and 500 or 600 on Prairie

creek. These three prairies form a most delightful country through which the roads are good at all seasons of the year, (a circumstance not very common in the western country.) The population and improvement in this neighborhood, increase with a rapidity hitherto unknown in the annals of emigration.

MEROM is the present seat of justice. It was laid out last summer, (1817) of course its improvements are as yet but few. The situation is very fine, being on a high bank of the Wabash; commonly known by the name of the Bluffs, immediately opposite Le ellot prairie, in the Illinois territory. In addition to the many advantages attached to this place; it is not the least, that large bodies of stone coal are found in its vicinity.

TERRE HAUTE is a new town, laid out in 1816, about two miles below fort Harrison. The situation is delightful, having a gradual descent to the river Wabash, along which extends a skirt of beautiful woodland, near a mile in width. The town contains 16 or 20 houses, some of which are pretty good. Should the county be divided agreeably to expectation, Terre Haute will probably become the seat of justice for the upper county; in which case it will no doubt become one of the best towns in the state.

SHAKERTOWN, as it is generally called, is situated at the lower end of the county, near the mouth of Busseron, about 15 miles above Vincennes.

KNOX County. This is the oldest county in the state. Bounded east by Orange, north by Sullivan, by the Wabash on the west, and south by Gibson county. It is nearly surrounded by White river and the Wabash; of course possesses all the advantages connected with convenient navigation: no place in it being more than 10 or 12 miles from one of these rivers. It has a large portion of prairie and rich bottom land, and is rapidly increasing in population and improvements.

This county is a part of the district of land granted by Congress to the French settlers of the Wabash, and is denominated Donation lands. A great part of it remains unlocated; and it is expected that Congress will pass a law for the disposal of it, on the same terms as Congress lands in general.

VINCENNES, the seat of justice for Knox county, is situated on the east bank of the Wabash, one hundred miles from its mouth, in a direct line, and nearly twice that distance, taking the meanders of the river. It lies about 120 miles north of west from the Falls. The number of houses may be estimated at 120 or 30, some of which are built in very good style; but the greater part are small and scattering; having been erected in early times, not agreeably to the taste, but the necessities of the owners. Of the public buildings, the academy is the most respectable: the institution does honor to the state. The languages and mathematics, &c. are taught here by the Rev. Mr. Scott, a Presbyterian minister. The meeting

house stands on a prairie a mile from town. The plan of the town is well designed, the streets being wide, and intersecting each other at right angles. The lots are so large that almost every house is furnished with a garden in the rear. The common field near the town contains nearly 5,000 acres of excellent prairie land, and notwithstanding it has been cultivated for more than half a century, yet the soil is not perceptibly exhausted. The territorial legislature convened here; it was also the place of residence for the governor. The United States have a land office here for the sale of public lands. The bank of Vincennes has lately been established as a state bank. A weekly paper is published here, called the *Western Sun*. Vincennes was first settled by the French from Lower Canada, about 1730. Buried in the recesses of the wilderness, remote from civilized society, and having constant intercourse with the Indians, they approximated in their manners and appearance to their savage neighbors; so much so, that Volney, speaking of them and their neighbors of St. Louis, compares them to the Arabs for wretchedness. They have greatly improved since their adoption into the American family; and there may be found among them men of probity, politeness, and intelligence. The mildness and salubrity of the climate, the beauty of situation, and fertility of soil, with which Vincennes is surrounded, will justify the anticipation, that in a few years it will hold a respectable rank in the catalogue of cities.

GIBSON County is bounded east by Pike, north by Knox, west by the Wabash river, and south by Posey and Warwick counties. It is watered by the Wabash and White rivers, and by smaller streams running into them. About one-half of this county is of very good quality, and the whole will admit of a very dense population.

PRINCETON is the seat of justice. It lies about 35 miles southerly from Vincennes. Its improvements are considerable for so new a place.

POSEY is a small county lying in the forks of the Wabash and Ohio rivers, by which it is bounded on the south and west, on the north by Gibson county, and east by Warwick. It is watered by these two large rivers, and by Big creek, running into the Wabash. This is the most south-western part of the state: the lands are rich, the prairies large and fertile; but a considerable portion is subject to inundations.

BLACKFORD is a small town about 6 miles from the Ohio, and nine or ten from the Wabash.

HARMONY is situated near the north-west corner of the county. This village is exclusively inhabited by a sect, called *Harmonists*, or *Harmonites*. These people do not, in all points, agree with the *Shakers*; yet in their institutions and manners, there is a striking similarity. The Rev. George Rapp is the superintendent of this community. They have an extensive manufacturing establishment; and their cloths are esteemed the best made in

America. Besides the counties we have already described, two others have been recently laid out, (viz. Jennings and Ripley.) They lie west of Dearborn, and north of Jefferson counties; of course, will make some alteration in the size and boundaries of those counties, and also of Switzerland.

VERNON is the principal village in Jennings county. It lies about 46 miles N. W. of Madison.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CLIMATE. The northern boundary, as we have already observed, is the parallel of $41^{\circ} 50'$. The mouth of the Wabash, which is the most southern point in the state, lies in lat. $37^{\circ} 56'$ north; of course, the southern portion of the state, is in a climate the most favorable to the comfort and necessities of life.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. The knobs extend from a little below the Falls, to the Wabash, in a direction north of west. One of the principal ridges runs north-east as far as Franklin county; dividing the waters of Blue and White rivers from those which fall into the Ohio. The river coast is hilly from the mouth of the Big Miami to Blue river, excepting a short distance above and below the Falls; where the country back continues quite level for many miles. These hills are generally of a very rich soil; and are the best adapted to fruit of any lands in the state. A few miles from the river,

the country becomes more level; affording good farms for the cultivation of either grain or grass. The district bordering the Ohio river is probably the best timbered of any section of the country we are now describing. From the mouth of Blue river to that of the Wabash, and up the latter river to Tippacanoë, the land is generally level, and abounds with prairies. From this up to Ouitanan, the country is more variable. The northern parts of the state are rich, level, and abounding with prairies. The eastern border, along the state of Ohio, is excellent for farming; the lands being generally rich, level, well timbered, and well watered. The interior of the state, especially about the sources of the main rivers, is flat, wet, and abounds with small lakes and ponds; interspersed, however, with tracts of excellent land. Upon a survey of the whole, we may safely affirm, that there is very little land in the state incapable of a profitable improvement; and that a large portion of it is not surpassed by any lands in the Union in point of fertility of soil or beauty of situation.

PRODUCE. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, flax, hemp, tobacco, potatoes, grass, clover, &c. will all find a congenial soil and climate within the state; and in many places will be common productions of the same farm: beef, pork, butter, and cheese, will also be staple articles. Many parts will be found particularly favorable to the rearing of sheep; and from the success that has attended the attempts already made, we have reason to believe that the me-

rinoes of Indiana, will not be inferior to any in America.

MINERALS. These are not commonly found in champaign countries; yet it is said that a silver mine has been discovered in the neighborhood of Ouitanan. Iron ore is found on White river; and coal abounds on the Wabash. Salt water has been obtained near New Lexington; but we are not informed of any considerable works being in operation within the state.

NAVIGATION. The advantages this state possesses, with respect to navigable waters, are very considerable. The Ohio and Wabash rivers border it on the south and west: White river runs diagonally through the interior, and is navigable 150 miles. The whole extent of navigable coast within the state, is computed at 2,500 miles. Add to this, the facility with which a communication may be obtained from the navigable waters of the Wabash, to those of the lakes; and we shall find that the citizens of Indiana have but little reason to regret their distance from the sea board. Such is the situation of the intervening country between these waters that it will probably cost less to open a canal, from the one to the other, than it does in many cases to make a good turnpike road for the same number of miles.

INDIANS. There are eleven tribes of Indians residing within the bounds of the state. The Mascoutins, Piankashaws, Kickapoos, Shawanoese, Hurons, Winebagoes, Belrivers, and Weeaws, reside on the Wabash and its tributa-

ries above Vermillion river. The Delawares inhabit the country about the head waters of White river. The Miamies reside on the upper Wabash, Massissinway, Miami of the lakes, and Little St. Joseph. The Pottawatamies are the most numerous tribe in the state. They are found on Chicago, Kennomic, Theakaka, St. Josephs, &c. These tribes are by no means numerous: perhaps the whole of them could not raise more than 3 or 4,000 warriors.

POPULATION. Such has been the emigration to this state, that it is supposed to have doubled its numbers in two years, and contains at present about 130,000 souls. Indian claims still cover about two-thirds of the state—they are extinguished on the east from fort Wayne to the Ohio river, on an average of 25 miles wide: thence along the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and up this river to a point north-west of fort Harrison, and thence south-eastwardly to the eastern purchase, which it meets about 35 miles north-west of Madison. Deer, bears, turkeys, &c. abound in the unsettled parts; but game is not to be depended upon for the support of settlers. The hills are commonly the best timbered; in rich soils, the principal growth, is ash, walnut, sugar maple, hackberry, buckeye, elm, poplar, box elder, locust, &c. The under brush consists chiefly of spice, pawpaw, &c. The reed cane grows in the south-west, chiefly in the counties of Posey and Warwick. The poorer sort of land is timbered principally with the various kinds

of oak and hickory. The prairies are either light and sandy, or clay: the former are the most suitable for grain; the latter for grass and pasturage.

Emigrants who design to settle on the eastern purchase, should land at Cincinnati or Lawrenceburgh: those who intend for the south fork of White river, may land at Madison: but those whose destination is for the north branch of White river; or the Wabash above the mouth of the last mentioned river, will find it more convenient to descend the river to the mouth of Pigeon creek.

TENNESSEE.



THIS state is 400 miles in length and 104 in breadth between $79^{\circ} 38'$ and $88^{\circ} 38'$ W. long. 35° and $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. Bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia; east by North Carolina; south by Georgia, the Alabama territory, and state of Mississippi; west by the Mississippi river, which divides it from the Missouri territory.

The state was named after its principal river; which, it is said, was applied to it by the Indians, on account of its curvature, giving it in their imagination, the shape of an Indian spoon, as the name imports. The Cumberland mountains divide the state into East and West Tennessee. East Tennessee is watered by the Holston, Nolachucky, French Broad, Tellico, Richland, Clinch, Big Emery, and Hiwassee rivers, all head branches of the Tennessee. West Tennessee is watered by the Cumberland, Tennessee, Elk, Buffalo, Duck, Swan, Wolf of Cumberland, Oby, Forked Deer, Obian, Hatchy, and Wolf of the Mississippi. Tennessee is one of the largest rivers in the western country, and is navigable

for large boats for more than 1,000 miles. Several of its tributaries are large navigable streams, among which are the Holston, Nolachucky, French, Broad, Tellico, Hiwasee, Clinch and Duck rivers. The face of the country is greatly variegated, presenting to view many beautiful valleys, and extensive tracts which are either level or gently sloping; but there are large portions of it broken and unfit for cultivation. The mountains of this state are ribs of the Allegheny. Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, Smoky, and Unaka mountains, are names applied to different portions of that grand ridge, which separates it from North Carolina. The mountains lying between this ridge and the Cumberland mountain, are Bay's mountain, Copper ridge, Clinch mountain, Powell's mountain, and Walling's ridge. They are of great length, and nearly parallel to each other: between them are fertile valleys of several miles in width. Cumberland mountain is the largest eminence in the state; its summit is extensive, and much of it level. Several roads lie across the mountain, on which are a number of settlements, affording necessary, and sometimes convenient accommodations for travellers. The soil on the mountain, is indeed meager, but answers for clover, small grain, and orchards. Between Duck river and the Muscle shoals, and south of Tennessee river to the Mississippi, and down that river to the Wolf, lies a large tract of fertile land belonging to the United States; and containing about 6,000,000 of acres. This part of the state affords many fine situations

for enterprising emigrants. The bottoms of Duck and Buffalo rivers, are valuable; and in many parts the water is excellent. Perhaps no state in the Union can boast of a more healthful climate than Tennessee. Fevers are almost unknown to the inhabitants, except on the bottoms near the large rivers.

CIVIL DIVISIONS. This state is divided into 5 districts, (viz.) Washington and Hamilton in East Tennessee; and Winchester, Mero, and Robertson, in the western division. The two first districts are divided into 17 counties: Washington contains five, and Hamilton twelve. The other three districts pertaining to west Tennessee, are subdivided into 21 counties.

POPULATION.

The census of 1810 is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16 years of age	61,664	58,139	119,803
Between 16 and 45	39,443	37,488	76,931
45 and upwards	10,656	8,485	19,141

Total 111,763 103,112 215,875

Slaves, 44,535—Free blacks, 1,317—Total, 261,727.

The present population may be estimated at 300,000 or upwards.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. In these particulars the inhabitants resemble those of the southern states.

There are no large towns in the state.

KNOXVILLE is situated in the county of the same name, on the north bank of the river Hol-

ston. In 1801 the white inhabitants were 357, slaves 161.

NASHVILLE, situated on the south bank of Cumberland river, about lat. 36° , nearly 190 miles westward of Knoxville, is now the largest town in the state, and in a thriving condition. It contains a handsome brick court house, a market house, bank, and a literary institution, called 'Cumberland College.' Iron ore is found in great abundance, and in different sections of the state; for the manufacturing of which, furnaces, forges, and bloomeries have been erected both in East and West Tennessee: also a rolling and slitting mill. Cotton and tobacco have hitherto been the principal exports. Corn, wheat, &c. do very well; and potatoes abound. Live stock are raised to good advantage, as the winters are mild, and grain and pasturage plenty. Salt springs are found in various places, from which salt is made in abundance. Saltpetre is also manufactured, and nitrous caves abound. The caves that are found throughout the state, are perhaps its greatest natural curiosity. On the summit of an elevated peak of Cumberland mountain, is one whose depth has never yet been ascertained; nor its solitary recesses explored. A stone thrown into its mouth, returns no sound. Others have been visited that were of great extent; having spacious apartments, in upper and lower stories; at the bottom of which have generally been found beautiful streams of water; some large enough to turn a mill.

MISSISSIPPI.



THIS state lies between 30° and 35° N. lat. and 8° and 14° W. long. length from north to south, about 340 miles, and breadth 150, containing about 45,000 square miles, or 30,000,000 acres. It is bounded north by the state of Tennessee, east by the Alabama territory, south by the Gulf of Mexico and state of Louisiana, on the west, the Pearl and Mississippi rivers divide it from the state of Louisiana, and Missouri territory.

RIVERS.

ALL the principal streams of this state have a southern direction, flowing into the Mississippi, the Tombigbee, and Gulf of Mexico.

The Mississippi winds along its western frontier, 572 miles. The streams which join it from the south in this distance are,

The Yazoo river, which heads near the Tennessee boundary line, in lat. 35° . It has numerous head branches of excellent water. It joins the Mississippi at right angles, 112 miles above Natchez. It is 280 yards wide at its

mouth, of a gentle current, and navigable about 100 miles. It waters that part of the state lying between the Tennessee boundary, the Mississippi, and the road leading from the Muscle shoals to Natchez. Big Black river enters the Mississippi about 50 miles above Natchez, heads in the Chickasaw country, and is navigable about 70 miles in wet seasons. Bayonne Pierre flows into the Mississippi 40 miles above Natchez; the next streams are Cole's creek and Catherine's creek, each about 40 yards wide. Between Natchez and the line of demarcation are Homochitto river, about 60 yards wide, heads south-east of Natchez near Pearl river, and is a handsome stream of pure water. Below this a few miles is Buffaloe creek, about 40 yards wide; these streams are not fordable except in seasons of drought. Proceeding to the east along the Louisiana or old West Florida boundary line, run by Andrew Ellicott, we successively cross branches of bayou Sara, Thompson's creek, Amite, Tiefou, Pongipaho, Chefuncti, and Boguechitto, before we reach Pearl river. Pearl river, is the largest stream between the Mississippi and Mobile, and runs through the Choctaw territory. Between Pearl river and the Pascagola, is the Benasouah and several other small streams tributary to the bays of St. Louis and Biloxi; east of this bay the first river is the Pascagola, a large and navigable river. It rises near lat. 33, and runs south parallel to the Tombigbee and Mobile 250 miles, expanding near the gulf, into a

broad bay, but too shoal at its entrance to admit vessels drawing more than four feet water; above this bay, there is a good boat navigation 150 miles; twenty miles from the gulf, it receives from the west the river Hatcha Leecha. Fifteen miles north of the old Florida line, it receives the Chickasaka river, which heads near the head branches of Pearl river, and waters a part of the Choctaw territory. Chickasaka receives from the west Chabol river, besides numerous creeks. Pascagola receives from the north-east Cedar, Pine Barren, and Red Bank creeks, &c. Between the Pascagola and Mobile is the bayou Batrie. The Mobile river is only 45 miles in length, deep, broad, and navigable for vessels of considerable burthen; the bay of the same name, however, which is 30 miles long, may be considered as an extension of the Mobile, which gives 75 miles from the gulf of Mexico to the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama, whose united waters form the Mobile river and bay. The only remaining river to be particularly noticed, is the Tombigbee, which will be probably found to run nearly on the line, or will be assumed as the boundary, between the newly erected state and the Alabama territory. This is a large navigable river rising in the Cherokee country, within a few miles of the Tennessee river, a few miles below the Muscle Shoals, being 450 miles long, by its meanderings, from its source to its junction with the Alabama.

The Tombigbee receives a great number of creeks and small rivers from the west; such as Chickasaw creek, which enters five miles below Dog creek, flowing in four miles above fort Stoddart. Bassa Bagrie, entering near the confluence with the Tombigbee and the Alabama. Opalee river comes in about 40 miles above the mouth of Alabama; after which, among others, it receives Senelee, Nooxabba, Noisy creek, Swan creek, Salabamaby, and Black Warrior.

Vessels drawing twelve feet water, can ascend as far as fort Stoddert, and frequently as far as St. Stevens, a little above which are rapids, but which, in a good pitch of water, do not oppose many obstructions to boats. Six miles below the junction of the Tombigbee with the Alabama, the Mobile divides into two branches, the easternmost of which is called the river Tensaw; this falls into the east side of Mobile bay, about nine miles below the town of Mobile.

A subsequent division gives to each of these channels two mouths; and whilst the mouths of the western channel are designated by the names of Mobile and Spanish river; those of the eastern are called the Tensaw and Appalachee rivers. Indeed the whole of the eastern channel from its first severance from the rest of the river is often designated by the name of the Tensaw river; but certainly with no propriety, as it is no distinct river at all; but merely the eastern channel of the main Mobile river. These different channels are connected by intervening streams; the most remarkable

of which is called Lizard's creek, and unites the western channel with an offset from the eastern channel now called Mobile river, but formerly the bayou Matthieu. It is by the western channel and Lizard's creek, and the bayou Matthieu or Middle river, that vessels usually ascend the Mobile, especially when the wind is favorable, as this route is more direct than the main western channel. Lizard's creek is about twenty miles above the town of Mobile, and the distance through it from the western channel to the Middle river, is about three miles. After getting up the bay, over what is called the bar, there is no difficulty in ascending the Mobile by any of the channels. That which passes immediately by the town of Mobile, is not so deep as that at the mouth of the western channel, which is called Spanish river; but vessels frequently go up Spanish river into the main western channel, and then drop down six or seven miles, to the town of Mobile. If you leave the bay, and proceed up Spanish river, and then continue up the main western channel to fort Stoddert, you will generally find from four to five fathoms of water in the middle of the river, and about twelve feet near the bank. The shallowest part of the river is near Simon's bluff, where there is only 7 feet of water. The population from the town of Mobile to the junction of the Mobile, or Tombigbee, with the Alabama, is very trifling indeed: and the lowness of the land adjacent to the river for thirty miles above the town, with the indifferent quality of

the high lands contiguous to it, forbid the expectation of any rapid increase of population. The high land approaches the river at seven places in the space of forty miles, and at each of these places a family or two reside. The country behind is generally uninhabited. The distances of the several bluffs or highlands near the river, are as follows: From Mobile to the Bayou St. Louis, four miles; thence to Dubroca's bluff, seventeen; Chastang's, or the old French fort, six; Simon's bluff, six; Bazil Chastang's, three; Cedar creek, two; fort Stoddert, six; total 44 miles.

The entrance of Mobile bay is in N. lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$; the average width of the bay is about twelve miles. Opposite its mouth is Dauphin island, extending from east to west about seven miles. The coasters from lake Pontchartrain and bayou St. John enter the bay through the strait between the west end of the island and the main land; the water in this pass is very shoal, and is incapable of receiving vessels drawing more than five feet of water. Vessels from Pensacola, the West Indies, and other places, enter the bay between Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, or the extremity of the main land on the eastern shore. Between Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, there are eighteen feet of water, and the channel is so near that you may throw a biscuit on shore. Proceeding up the bay, you find three fathoms of water for about ten miles. Then you have thirteen feet for about eight miles further, or

to within nine or ten miles of Dog river, which is three leagues below the town of Mobile. From the place last mentioned below Dog river to the upper end of the bay, the depth of water is about twelve and a half, except at the shoal which extends across the bay, and is called the bar, over which you cannot calculate on more than eleven feet of water. From one end of the bay to the other, the water is very shallow for a considerable distance from the shore. The bay appears well adapted to vessels of about 150 tons burthen; but the cotton and lumber, which will become the staple articles of the country, would render vessels of 300 tons more eligible.

The Tennessee river forms the north-eastern boundary of the state for about 50 miles: thus it will be seen by reference to the Map of the late Mississippi territory, that the new state is peninsulated by the Mississippi, Gulf of Mexico, Mobile, Tombigbee and Tennessee rivers. The northern half of the state may be said to be well watered by pure and wholesome streams, more especially that part drained by the head creeks of the Natarchucky, [main branch of the Tombigbee] Black Warrior, [eastern branch of the Tombigbee,] and Yazoo rivers, which interlock at numerous points. The southern part of the state abounds with an abundance of navigable streams, but having sluggish currents, the water is neither so pure nor so wholesome.

VIEW OF THE GULF COAST.

THE distance from the mouth of Pearl river to the entrance of Mobile bay, is about one hundred miles. The coast is indented with numerous bays, and lined with a great number of islands. The navigation from lake Borgne to Mobile is safe and easy for light vessels. The bay of St. Louis is 25 miles east of the mouth of Pearl river; is about ten miles long and four wide, timbered by a low country of pine forests, and cypress swamps, except where the ground has been cleared by the few French inhabitants who have settled on its margin. Two miles east of the bay is Pass Christian; the coast for a short space is high, commanding, and healthy, and is resorted to in autumn by many of the inhabitants of New Orleans, who here find an airy and healthful situation during the sickly season. From Pass Christian to the bay of Biloxi, is 24 miles; this bay is ten or twelve miles long, but narrow; a number of French are settled on its borders. Pascagola bay is the next harbor, but only for light vessels. It is about four miles across the several branches of the Pascagola, and the intervening marshes, intersected by bayous and cut offs; from thence to Mobile, a distance of 45 miles, the coast presents low, sandy banks, covered with pine forests, with very few settlements, to cheer the way, and relieve the fatiguing sameness of the prospect.

SURFACE, SOIL, TIMBER.

IN order to form a correct idea of the surface, soil, and timber of this state, it would be necessary to travel from the mouth of Pearl or Passage river, northwardly, to the Tennessee boundary line; the first hundred miles would be through forests of the long leaved pine, interspersed with cypress swamps, bay galls, and open prairies—the surface generally champaign; but occasionally swelling into hills of moderate elevation, and receding into vast prairies, inundated marshes, and pestilential swamps. A considerable proportion of this part of the country is susceptible of successful cultivation. The soil is generally sandy—sometimes gravelly and clayey. It will, nevertheless, produce several kinds of fruit, plumbs, cherries, peaches, figs, sour oranges and grapes, cotton, corn, indigo, sugar, and garden vegetables. It has a sub-soil of clay, from which it is supposed to derive its fertility.

Proceeding northwardly through the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee territories, we perceive a gradual change of timber, improvement of soil, and elevation of surface, passing from a level, pine, sandy country, to forests of poplar, hickory, oak, black walnut, sugar maple, buckeye, elm, hackberry, &c.—a soil of deep vegetable mould of surprising fertility; and a surface agreeably undulating.

In soil, the country bordering on the Tennessee frontier resembles that of the best parts of Kentucky—in surface, more rolling and broken—in productions, more various and luxuriant. The country bordering on the Tennessee river, for 100 miles above and below the Muscle Shoals, and for forty miles north and south, may be considered as the garden of North America, and unquestionably the best adapted to longevity and human enjoyment. Here is a soil happily congenial to corn, sweet potatoes, indigo, cotton, garden vegetables, and fruit. Even *wheat* will yield a productive crop. But it is the excellence of the water, mildness and healthfulness of the climate, and proximity to the navigable waters of Tennessee and Tombigbee, that render it the most desirable to new settlers of any of the states or territories, within the limits of the Union.

The long leaved pine prevails from the Gulf coast to the northern boundary of the Choctaw territory. This timber is tall, straight, and majestic, running frequently from sixty to eighty feet clear of a limb—some probably go as far as 100 feet. The Choctaw and Chickasaw countries abound with rich prairies: the largest is on the road from the Choctaw to the Chickasaw nation—and is in length near forty miles over, from north to south, with a horizon, in that direction, *apparently* as boundless as the ocean.

Almost every foot of the land from the banks of the Yazoo, to the Mississippi on the west, and the Tennessee on the east, is incom-

parably rich and beautiful, well watered and healthful. A great proportion of this tract, however, belongs to the Chickasaw Indians. The pine lands do not approach within twenty or thirty miles of the Mississippi, even as low down as Ellicott's line, forty-five miles below Natchez; in the interior, between the Mississippi and Tombigbee, it extends north to the Yellow Fork of Yazoo, in N. lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$.

The soil of the richest uplands is nearly of the color of ashes—deep and capable of long series of crops without manure; the rocks and stones are calcareous, intermixed with flint, sand stone, and slate. Cane brakes cover the whole face of the country, wherever the soil is deep. Swamps are almost unknown for one hundred miles south of Tennessee river.

The cypress galls, which is the poorest species of land, contains veins of a very fine clay, fit for manufacturing; it is very white, soft, and tenacious, and free from gritty particles. There is also a great variety of nitrous and bituminous earths; fossils, marls, iron ore, lead, chalk, slate, free stone: ambergris has been found on the coast. Coal is found on the Tombigbee, Tennessee, Black Warrior, and several other streams.

On the navigable waters of the Chatahouchee, Conecuh, Mobile, Tombigbee, Pearl, and Mississippi, are immense supplies of all kinds of timber suitable for foreign markets; white oak, live oak, pine, cypress, cedar, black walnut, locust, magnolia, hickory, of great size, and conveniently situated for hauling to the

waters. Vast quantities of lumber are shipped at Mobile.

The climate of this state is mild; its southern latitude precludes it from the rigours of a northern winter; while the elevation of its surface, and the refreshing breezes from the gulf, during the summer months, counteract the influence of an almost verticle sun, and render the southern border of the state, one of the most delightful regions on the globe.

ANIMALS.

GAME is scarce, but deer, bears, wolves, tigers, panthers, wild cats, foxes, ground hogs, and squirrels, are found in the forests skirting the Mississippi. There is a small animal called the "*salamander*," of the size and form of the common rat, the head and teeth like the squirrel, and the eye small, like the mole. The hair is fine, and of a fox color. It burrows in the ground, but horizontally. Where it enters the ground, it throws up a small hill about six inches high, and eighteen inches diameter. It is supposed to live upon the bark of fine roots, and roams abroad only at night in search of food and water, which it sips from the dew on the grass; it is extremely shy, and retreats to its hole on the smallest alarm, something like the Guinea pig. The jaws are very strong, the teeth sharp, and the bite very severe. They are to be found near the gulf coast. The alligator inhabits the streams, south of lat. 32°;

they are destructive to hogs, dogs, and other animals, which venture into the water, or approach the margins of rivers, lakes, and bayous.

When full grown, the alligator is about 15 feet long; the scales upon the skin of the head and back are so hard that a rifle ball will scarcely penetrate them. The female scratches a hole in the sand or dry soil, where it is exposed to the heat of the sun, where she deposits and covers her eggs, which are hatched by its warmth. When the young is hatched, it takes care of, and provides for itself. The teeth of this animal are short, strong, and irregular, and the jaws remarkably strong. If they once get hold of their prey, they never suffer it to escape: if large, it is carried into the water and drowned: if small, it is devoured on the shore. When a deer or grown hog is killed by them, it is suffered to float in the water until it becomes putrid, and is then eaten. They often bask on the shore or on logs, where they sleep. On the approach of rainy weather, they make a bellowing noise resembling the bull, or rather like snoring in sleep, which may be heard at the distance of half a mile. They seldom leave the banks of rivers and deep ponds, from which they retreat to the water on the approach of danger. When they are found at a distance from the water, they defend themselves to the last extremity; and when wounded, they will hold a stick so fast between the teeth as to be carried by it a considerable distance: the jaws of the lion but little exceed

those of the alligator in strength. In many instances, knots of lightwood of the size of a goose egg, have been found in the stomach; whether to aid the power of digestion, or for what other purposes, is not known. It disappears in cold weather in autumn, and returns in the spring; except in warm days, when it rises and basks in the sun beams. It is believed that they have no regular winter habitation, but burrow into the mud at the bottom of lakes, ponds, and still water, where there is a portion of warmth produced by a mixture of mud and vegetable matter.

The Murena Siren is troublesome to rice planters. It cuts holes through their dams in the night, and lets off the water. The body is about two feet long, and in its form resembles the eel. The skin is thin and tough, and covered with fine scales of a dark brown color. The mouth is small and well furnished with sharp teeth. It has two short legs which come out near the head; each furnished with four toes and claws, which enable it to pass through mud and water with great facility. It has three gills on each side, and when they are opened, resemble ears. When the male and female are separated, they make known their distresses by a noise not unlike the howling of a young puppy, from which it is probable they have taken the vulgar name. They are said to live upon frogs, water lizards, and mud worms, and are remarkable for the length of their intestines.

The Gouffre is the resident of the pine barrens; it lives principally under ground, except when it wants food and water, and is said to live upon vegetables. The shell is about 15 feet long, and 12 inches wide. It is remarkable for its strength, being able to move without much difficulty upon the ground, with a tuau standing upon its back. It digs a hole in the ground, the direction of which is a depressed angle of about thirty degrees, and ten feet deep. In the bottom, a nest of young rattlesnakes is often found in the early part of the summer. The gouffre generally remains some time at the entrance of its cave, before it ventures abroad; and on the appearance of danger retreats. It resembles the logger-head turtle, and brings forth its young in the same way. It shields itself from danger by closing in its shell, and is rarely seen any distance from its den.

The exports of this state will consist of beef, cattle, lumber, tobacco, cotton, corn, and sugar; besides which we may add, for home consumption, the fruits and garden productions common to the middle and southern states. Sheep thrive well, and their meat is of the finest flavor: fish and fowl are in great plenty.

The population in 1816 was 23,644 whites, and 20,547 slaves.

The Indians resident within the limits of the state, are Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Choctaws; they are numerous, but friendly; and are making considerable advances in the arts and customs of civilized life.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

THE parallel of 35° of north latitude, which is the dividing line between the state of Tennessee and this state, crosses the Mississippi a little below the mouth of Wolf river; one mile below which is fort Pickering, where there was formerly a small garrison: there are about a dozen houses; the bank, which is called the fourth Chickasaw Bluffs, is from 60 to 100 feet high, sloping in places, but perpendicular at the points. The inhabitants raise corn and cotton; the soil is good, and this bluff, from its elevated and airy situation, may become the site of a handsome town. The period of the existence of the future city must necessarily be remote, since the Chickasaws own the country immediately in the rear of the fort, and will not willingly dispose of the soil; as they have a considerable town within five miles of the river, in an eastern direction. This bluff has a front of ten miles on the river, part in Tennessee, and part in the newly erected state. Between this and the mouth of the Yazoo, are only a few detached settlements; the greater part of the way wilderness; the view up this river is about five miles. The 34^{th} deg. of latitude, which crosses the Mississippi a few miles above White river, entering from the west, appears to be the boundary of the alligator region; they are rarely seen north of the entrance of the Arkansas. The forests, the

foliage and drapery of the trees, begin here to present a new and interesting aspect, and Nature attires herself in habiliments of richer hues—the articles of her toilette and wardrobe, here become more brilliant and diversified. The laurel magnolia, the pride of southern forests, the stately cypress, unknown to the middle states, raise their lofty heads, with proud pre-eminence above their humble neighbors. The cane and cotton greatly increase in size, and vegetation every where acknowledges the genial influence of a milder sun, as well as the boundless fertility of the soil. The trees are curiously ornamented and festooned with the Spanish beard, waving to the winds, and the earth covered with impervious and wide-spreading cane brakes.

Ten miles below the mouth of Yazoo river, are the Walnut hills: the situation is pleasant, the land high, waving and fertile. Here are fine cotton plantations, and the ruins of fort M'Henry. Twenty-five miles below the Walnut-hills, is the settlement of Palmyra, settled by New Englanders; and twenty-seven miles below this is Big Black river. There are several settlements on this river, extending forty miles up; the inhabitants are subject to bilious complaints, owing to the inundations caused by the back current of the Mississippi setting up twenty miles. Two miles further down is the Grand Gulf, which excites great terror in the breasts of inexperienced boatmen, but is little regarded by old navigators; it is nothing more than a large eddy, into which, if a boat be

drawn, it is very difficult to regain the current of the river. Ten miles below is the mouth of bayou Pierre; the settlements bordering on this stream are rendered unhealthy by the Mississippi's damming up its waters in times of floods. The traveller here finds himself in the proper region of the paroquets—indeed the woods appear alive with birds of various sorts. Pigeons at certain seasons are seen in darkening clouds; and wild turkeys in frequent flocks. Water fowls are numerous in winter. About thirty miles up this stream, by its windings, is port Gibson, the chief town of Claiborne county; it is a pretty thriving place, and contains about sixty houses; it has an academy under good regulation; the country is hilly, with rich plantations. Two miles below the mouth of bayou Pierre, is Bruinsburg, a hamlet of four or five houses. The next object worthy of the traveller's notice, is Cole's creek; this is a handsome, transparent sandy bottomed stream, except when disturbed by heavy rains, when it swells to a frightful torrent; impassable at times for several days. Fifteen miles from the river, it divides into the North and South Forks. Between these branches is the town of Greenville, the capital of Jefferson county. It is very handsomely situated on a dry sandy plain, on what is called the middle branch of Cole's creek, and consists of one wide straight street, half a mile long, and intersected by two cross ones; the number of buildings is about 65; the surrounding country rich and well cultivated; roads bad, and travelling often interrupted by

the swelling of the several branches of Cole's creek. It has a court house, church, post office, several stores and taverns. Water of a good quality is produced by digging about thirty feet. A few miles S. W. of Greenville is the little village of Uniontown, of half a dozen houses. A few miles further, in the direction of Natchez, is the village of Sulzers-town, of fifteen or twenty houses. The country continues hilly, plantations large, and the produce chiefly cotton. Ten miles below Cole's creek, is Fairchild's creek, a handsome stream, subject to sudden swells, and heading near Washington. Ten miles further brings us to *Natchez*, which is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, about 300 miles above New Orleans, in lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$. The greater part of the town stands on a bluff upwards of 150 feet above the surface of the river; the intercourse between the *hill* and the *bottom* is carried on over a dug way, rendered tolerably easy by its length. The houses have an air of neatness, though few are distinguished for elegance or size. To enable the inhabitants to enjoy the evening air, almost every house has a piazza and balcony. There is a considerable inequality in the surface of the hill, which prevents handsome streets, and extensive views through the surrounding country. The soil is rich, and vegetation of most kinds attains to uncommon luxuriance; the gardens are ornamented with orange trees, figs, plumbs, peaches, and grape vines. The number of houses is about 300; the inhabitants are distinguished for their

wealth, luxury, and hospitality; this remark is only applicable to the merchants and rich planters; for there are great numbers of poor dissipated wretches; of all nations, and of all colors. The greater part of the business is transacted on the bottom, where there is a large eddy which enables boats to land with safety and convenience. Two weekly newspapers are published, and learning begins to receive attention. Cotton is the grand staple of the Natchez settlement; the income of the first planters is princely; from 5,000 to 30,000 dollars per annum; some have as many as 300 acres in a single field, solely devoted to cotton; they commence planting it about the middle of February; corn is planted from March to July, according to the convenience of the cultivator. The sugar cane is sometimes planted as high up as Natchez, but not with the same success as is experienced at Baton Rouge. There is no doubt, however, but that it will eventually succeed; at least to a degree equal to the demand for home consumption. Labor is almost exclusively performed by slaves. A good negro, from 20 to 30 years of age, will command from 800 to 1,200 dollars. A prime slave will attend about three acres of cotton, which will yield an annual nett profit of from 230 to 260 dollars; the clear profit of the full grown male slaves will average about 200 dollars, after deducting the expense of food and clothing. Sea vessels come up the Mississippi as far as Natchez; but the voyage is tedious, and of late years not often attempted. The market of

Natchez is well supplied with fish; most of the flour and grain is purchased from the Kentucky boats. The country for the space of 20 miles in the rear of this town, is settled; but not thickly, by reason of the extensiveness of the plantations, which generally contain from 400 to 1,000 and upwards, of acres. Natchaz is much resorted to by the Choctaw Indians, whose possessions are within less than one day's ride to the east. Great numbers of squaws, boys, and girls, are employed by the planters to assist in gathering the cotton crop. Land is very high in the settlements along the Mississippi from Yazoo river to the line of demarcation; say from \$40 to 50 per acre for whole farms.

From Natchez to the old West Florida line the surface and scenery remain unchanged, except the sugar plantations, which begin to show themselves below the Homochitto. The first stream you pass, after leaving Natchez, is Catherine's creek, about 40 yards wide, and boatable several miles during high water. About 20 miles up this creek, is situated the town of Washington, which contains about 150 houses; it is at present the seat of government, has a jail, court house, several stores, and taverns. One mile below Catherine's creek, are the White Cliffs, composed of white clay, and strongly resembling chalk. Twenty-seven miles further is the entrance of Homochitto, a beautiful little river 60 yards wide, having its branches interwoven with those of the Amite. This river may at present be considered as the northern boundary of the sugar region, though

it will probably arrive to perfection as far north as the Arkansas. Most kinds of tropical fruits flourish here, such as the sweet orange, Guinea corn, Indian kail, pomegranate, ginger, &c. The country is settled on both sides of the Homochitto, nearly to the Choctaw boundary. Six miles below the Homochitto is Buffalo creek, a deep, still stream, about 40 yards wide, and 30 miles long. Two miles below this creek, are Loftus Heights, about 150 feet above the level of the Mississippi; fort Adams is situated on this bluff, and is now going to decay. There is a small village of 20 houses near the fort; but villages and towns do not appear to flourish in a country so exclusively devoted to the culture of sugar and cotton. Five miles below is the line of demarcation, run by Andrew Ellicott in 1735, as the boundary between the United States and West Florida, but at present the limit between the new state and Louisiana, from the Mississippi to Pearl river; it was cut out 40 feet wide, but is at present filled with brushwood and small trees. Pinckneyville, a village of 30 or 40 houses, is situated about ten miles from the river, on a sloping plain in the centre of a rich settlement, and about one mile and a half from the line. The country is thinly settled along the line to the Amite, and indeed through to the Mobile. The town of Mobile stands on the head of the bay, and west of the river of the same name; in lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$ north; regularly laid out, of an oblong figure. In consequence of the marshes to the north-west of the

town, the inhabitants are sometimes visited with fevers and agues. There are many fine brick houses; the whole number of buildings are about three hundred; there are about twenty stores. It has greatly improved since the beginning of 1816,—six new dry goods stores, one hardware store, and several lumber houses have been recently established; in short, improvements of all kinds are going on with spirit, and its foreign trade fast increasing. The inhabitants principally consist of French, Spaniards, and Americans; towards the lower end of the town stands fort Charlotte, taken by Gen. Wilkinson in 1812; it is a regular built fortress, with commodious barracks. The trade of Mobile is already considerable; the chief articles of export are lumber, pitch, and tar, fur, cotton, beef, and pork, rice, and corn. Ascending the Mobile, the first place is St. Stephens, which stands on the west side of the Tombigbee, 80 miles above Mobile, and at the head of sloop navigation; it contains about 250 houses, a printing office, academy, and fifteen stores: and is a thriving healthy place, advantageously situated for trade. The valley, or rather alluvion of the Mobile, is from five to ten miles wide, and is cut into numerous islands by the several branches of the river and the bayous, leading from one channel to the other; these islands are from five to thirty-five miles in length, and from one to five in width; the soil is of the best quality, but subject to be overflowed in spring and fall; they are best adapted to the growth of rice and indigo. The

sugar lands are extensive, and are found equal if not superior to those of the Mississippi.

Eighty miles above St. Stephens is the entrance of the Black Warrior, a fine stream from the east; this is the largest above the confluence of the Alabama—it holds out to adventurers very superior advantages; because it is destined to become the channel of communication, between the immense fertile country on both sides of the Tennessee river, and the several sea ports which will at no remote period embellish the bays of Mobile and Perdido. The fact appears clearly established, that goods can be brought from Europe, New-York, or even New Orleans, to Huntsville in Tennessee, by way of the Mobile, Tombigbee and Black Warrior, in about half the time, and for less risk and expense than by any other route, hitherto used or known.

From Mobile to the falls of the Black Warrior, is about 500 miles by water; boats that do not draw more than three feet of water can ascend it thus far at all seasons; and the portage from the falls to the Tennessee river, is about 40 miles.

From Thompson's creek, near fort Deposit, to the highest navigable point of the Black Warrior is about forty miles; the last stream at this point is between 40 and 50 yards wide, and not easily forded at a common pitch of water, and the current very gentle. There are shoals below, for the distance of about 30 miles, but it is not rough water for more than four miles, and there, boats have no difficulty

when there is a moderate swell in this river. A road could easily be made along the portage, capable of admitting waggons carrying 3,000 weight, as the intervening country is a firm level valley of excellent white oak and poplar, land well watered, and capable of sustaining a numerous population. It is thought that a canal uniting the Tennessee and the Tombigbee could be constructed without meeting very formidable obstacles.

Very important cessions were obtained from the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, by the commissioners Jackson, Meriwether, Coffee, and Rhea, in September last; the whole together, contain about 13,000 square miles, or 8,320,000 acres of land, of the first quality, and delightfully situated on both banks of the Tennessee, above and below the Muscle Shoals; on Duck, Elk river, Buffalo, Beech, Caney, and Bear creeks, Black Warrior, Natarchueky, Tombigbee, Cahaba, &c. Thousands of adventurers in the southern states, Kentucky, and Tennessee, have their eyes upon this favorite tract; the Muscle Shoals may be considered as the focus of emigration, for two or three seasons, in the course of which, every lot will unquestionably be settled, or at least purchased.

The Muscle Shoals are about 100 miles south of Nashville; a town will, in the course of the present year, be laid out near them; there is a good bluff for a town, and a large convenient spring, on the south side of the river, three miles below the shoals; and four miles below the shoals on the north side of the river, there

is a good bluff for a town, with a large good spring, called Sweet Water; but which of these places will have the most important town, may depend on circumstances that have not yet occurred.

The Muscle Shoals are about seven miles in length, and three broad, and full of islands. In low water, they are serious obstructions to the navigation of the river. The descent is gradual, but rapid; the various channels will afford convenient situations for an almost indefinite number of mills or other hydraulic establishments. A good boatable channel could be easily opened through the shoals for a trifling expense, considering the importance of the object. Boats of thirty tons burthen, ascend and descend without risk, when there is a moderate swell in the river.

We shall conclude by observing, that this new state holds out many inducements to such emigrants as wish a warm climate, and have courage enough to encounter the hostile bands of musketoes, of whose subjugation, or amendment in manners and customs, there is less hope, than there is of the more dreaded Indians.

Experience shows it to be a fact, that where health can be enjoyed, and the land is rich, the industrious and enterprising can acquire wealth much easier, and enjoy it better, in a warm, than in a cold climate. And even idleness and poverty are attended with less misery, and fewer inconveniences, than they usually are in colder regions.

LOUISIANA.



THE state of Louisiana is bounded on the south by the gulf of Mexico, on the west by the river Sabine, to about the 32d deg. of N. lat. thence by a line due north to the parallel of 33° N. The above parallel separates it on the north from the Missouri territory; on the east it is bounded by the Mississippi river, which divides it from the state of the same name, down to the 31st deg. of N. lat. thence it extends due east to Pearl river, and down said river to the gulf, which it meets at a place called the riggolets.

The numerous rivers, lakes, and bayous of this state, will form its most distinguishing feature.

We have already observed that the Mississippi river bounds this state on the east from the 33d to the the 31st deg. of north lat. Its main course between these two points, is a little west of south, from the parallel of 31° to the mouth of the Balize, it bears nearly south-east.

On the east side of the Mississippi, between the parallel of 31° and bayou Manshac, or

Ibberville, are Williams' creek, bayou Sara, and Thompson's creek. The Ibberville is a bayou, or arm of the Mississippi which leaves the main river about 120 miles above New Orleans; and passing through lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, communicates with the gulf at the Rigolets, and also through lake Borgne. Between it and the Mississippi, lies the island of New Orleans, which is about 160 miles long, and from 6 to 25 miles wide. Between the Mississippi and lake Maurepas, the Ibberville receives the Amite: above the mouth of this river, the Ibberville is entirely dry when the Mississippi is low. The Tanchipaha has its sources near those of the Amite, and empties itself by two channels; one falls into lake Pontchartrain, near Madisonville, the other into the bayou near the outlet of lake Maurepas. Pearl river waters the eastern side of Louisiana from the 31st deg. of N. lat. to the gulf; it receives in its course the small river Boguechitto from the west.

The island of New Orleans is watered by some small streams and bayous. Behind New Orleans is a canal one mile and a half long, which communicates with bayou St. Jean, flowing into lake Pontchartrain. By this medium, the principal intercourse is kept up through the lake to Mobile and West Florida. A bayou connects the main river with lake Borgne. Plaquemin fort is 12 or 13 leagues from the sea, and a creek or bayou of the same name runs eastwardly from near the fort to the gulf. About 3 leagues below Plaquemin, the Missis-

Mississippi divides into three channels, which are called the passes of the river, and are denominated the east, south, and west passes. Their source is from 5 to 6 leagues to the sea. The east pass divides again into the pass a la Louvre, and that known by the name of the Balize, at which there is a small block house, and some huts for the pilots who reside there. The pass a la Louvre has but 8 feet water, while the Balize affords from 14 to 16, according to the seasons. The south pass is choked with driftwood—the south-west pass had formerly 18 feet water, and was the channel through which large vessels generally passed; but at present it affords only 8 feet water.

On the west side of the Mississippi, we find no considerable stream from the north-east corner of the state, till we come to Red river, a distance of near 200 miles. This river heads in Mexico, near the sources of the Rio del Norte, and entering Louisiana near its north-west corner, and bearing to the south-east, enters the Mississippi about 31° north latitude.

Black river is the most considerable tributary stream that enters Red river within the state. About 60 miles from its mouth, it assumes the name of Ouichita, or Washita. This river heads near the Arkansas, in the Missouri territory; and crossing the northern boundary of Louisiana 60 or 70 miles from the Mississippi, continues its course nearly parallel with it to its junction with Red river. Between the Ouichita and the Mississippi, are Ox

river, Bricklayers, Providence, and Concord rivers; which are more properly bayous or reservoirs than rivers. Some of these are very long and of considerable size, and in some places approach to within a small distance of the Mississippi.

Salt creek is a large stream running nearly parallel with Red river, into which it empties itself a little above the mouth of Black river. The other tributaries of Red river are very numerous. There are also a great number of lakes which communicate with the main river by means of bayous. The most noted of these are, lake Occase, below Natchitoches, lake Noiz, near which a sufficient quantity of salt is made to supply all the settlements on Red river. Spanish, Long, and Piquala lakes, lie on the west side of the river. Lake Bistineau is on the east side near the northern limit of the state.

Below the mouth of Red river, are the bayous Atchafalaya, Plaquemin, and La Fourche. These bayous, with the rivers Oppelousas and Attacapa, take a southern course, and fall into the gulf west of lake Wachas. This last mentioned lake, lies about 20 miles south-west of New Orleans, and communicates with the gulf by several outlets. South of Wachas, several bayous leave the Mississippi, which enter the gulf west of the Balize. Between the Attacapa and the Sabine river, the gulf receives the small rivers Lobos, Constant, and Memento. Carcisia river heads south of Natchitoches, and running nearly south, falls into the

bay of the same name, which lies a short distance from the gulf, with which it communicates by means of a bayou. The Sabine river waters the western border of Louisiana from N. lat. 32° to the Sabine bay, which meets the gulf at Sabine point in lat. 30° and long. 19° west.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE state of Louisiana may be called, with very few exceptions, an extensive plain, intersected by numerous rivers, bayous, and lakes, which running in almost every direction, form a number of islands of greater or less extent. Although the country is level, yet the lakes are generally small, few of them being more than 50 miles in circumference. The lands immediately on the banks of the rivers and bayous, are higher than that which separates them; so that as we recede from a water course, instead of a ridge or hill to divide it from a neighboring stream, we find a beautiful lake, or impervious swamp. Next to the lakes and bayous, the prairies form a distinguishing feature in the face of the country. These are found mostly in the southern part of the state, between the Oppelausas and Carcisia river. The largest of these natural meadows, is supposed to contain more than one million of acres. Smaller tracts of prairie land are found on Red river, Ouichita, and also on the east side of the Mississippi.

SOIL. A considerable portion of this country appears to owe its origin to the spoils of the Father of rivers.* The Mississippi and its tributaries are supposed to water five-eighths of all North America. From the extreme points of the Tennessee and Tombigbee in the south-east, to those of the Missouri in the north-west, this great river has been collecting for ages, materials which, being deposited on the coast below, have compelled the gulf of Mexico to relinquish a part of its former domain. This made land, or as it is commonly called, alluvion, is inexhaustibly fertile; but much of it is too low for cultivation, and nearly all is more or less subject to inundations. From the gulf, 30 miles up from the mouth of the Balize, the land has not yet attained to the consistence of Terra Firma. The prairies vary in quality, some being incomparably rich, while others consist of a stiff clay or marle, that is cultivated with difficulty, and yields but indifferently. The rich upland resembles in appearance, that of Kentucky. There are extensive plains of pine land, in which the soil differs but little from what is common to pine lands in general.

The pine, the cypress, and the magnolia, are the pride of the forests of Louisiana. Besides these, oak, ash, walnut, hickory, sugar maple, cotton-wood, mulberry, buckeye, sassafras, wild cherry, cedar, chesnut, chinquapin, holly,

* Mississippi is said to be derived from an Indian word which signifies the Father of rivers.

hawthorn, &c. grow in different parts, according to the soil and situation. The reed cane grows on the dry rich land, whether it be upland or alluvial; and in many places so thick as to render it very difficult to travel through it.

Sugar, rice, cotton, indigo, and tobacco, are the principal articles which find a congenial soil and climate in Louisiana. Oranges, figs, and grapes, do well, and garden vegetables abound. Hogs and cattle are reared with but little trouble and less expense. Horses run wild, and are found in large droves in the south-west part of the state. Fish abound, and of fowl there is an endless plenty; wild ducks and geese are so numerous on the lakes, at certain seasons, that one man can kill a horse load in an hour or two. Deer, bears, wolves, and tigers, are found in the hills and large prairies. Some buffalo remain north of Red river, and in the great prairies of the south.

The profits arising from agricultural pursuits, are very great. The income of some wealthy farmers amounts to 20,000 dollars per annum, and some have more. They employ a great number of slaves, whose wretched situation forms a striking contrast with the splendor and opulence of their masters. Three or four hundred of these unfortunate beings are sometimes found in the possession of one individual planter, for whom they are doomed to labor early and late without any other recompense than what commonly falls to the ox or draught horse. They are frequently tasked in their

labor, and allowanced in their rations; and what renders their condition still more wretched, is their exposure to every species of abuse, without the hope of redress.* The flagellations and tortures inflicted for trivial offences, are such as make humanity shudder.

NAVIGATION.

PERHAPS no portion of the globe of equal extent, possesses greater advantages in point of navigation, than Louisiana. The great rivers Mississippi, Red river, Black river, or Ouichita, and the Ibberville, which is an outlet of the Mississippi, pass through the state in different directions. The gulf of Mexico washes the whole of its southern coast; being a distance of near 400 miles. The Sabine waters the western frontier for about 200 miles.

In addition to the above, there are a great number of lakes and bayous, which could be easily improved to any extent thought necessary. The equality of the surface, together with

* An occurrence somewhat singular; but not so rare perhaps as it ought to be, lately transpired in Kentucky. A young man purchased two young mulatto girls, who in process of time became the unhappy mothers of their master's children. The affair became notorious, and the angry father threatened to banish the son and shoot the two hapless slaves, unless they were sent out of the country. The children were sold in the neighborhood, and the mothers sent to Tennessee. The conjugal and paternal duties being thus adjusted, all parties at home were soon reconciled.

its exemption from rocks, will render artificial canals every where practicable.

The navigation of Red river is interrupted at a place called the Rapide, 135 miles from its mouth, by a ledge of soft rock, of the consistence of pipe clay, which extends across the river; but might be easily removed. No difficulty, however, is experienced at present, except in low water. A more formidable obstruction is found in those natural bridges formed by the accumulation of drift wood, under which the current of this great river passes for several miles. These rafts, as they are called, have remained unbroken by the tide of the river for so long a period, that they have acquired a soil and growth of timber, similar to the surrounding country; so that a traveller might cross this subterranean gulf without being conscious of its existence. Similar obstructions are found in some of the bayous and outlets of the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS. This city is situated a little south of the parallel of 30° N. on the left bank of the Mississippi, 105 miles from the mouth of the Balize, and as the river there runs, on the north side of it. Lake Pontchartrain approaches within 6 miles of the city, with which it communicates by means of St. John's creek and a canal. The city is about a mile and a half in length, and a half mile in width—laid out in regular form, the streets crossing each other at right angles; and generally about 40 feet wide.

The public buildings are a governor's palace, built by the Spaniards, a custom house, town house, market house, convent, jail, theatre, three banking houses, two churches, and an arsenal. The houses next the river are mostly built of brick,—those back, of wood. The gardens, ornamented with orange groves, afford the most delightful retreats from the noise and bustle of the town. The place des armes is a delightful green which serves as a place for parade. The convent is inhabited by 40 or 50 ursuline nuns—in the chapel they are separated from the audience by a partition of lattice work, through which they can barely be distinguished.

New Orleans contains upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing. Here you find a mixed multitude from every state in the Union, and from every kingdom of Europe; together with Indians, Islanders, and Africans. In the cool of the day, these all mingle on the levee in front of the city, where the world may be seen in miniature.

Five newspapers are published; two in French and English, and three in English only. The tornadoes, to which the country is subject, prevent the citizens from building their houses many stories high; but they generally have terrace walks on the top.

MADISONVILLE is situated on the west bank of the river Tchefonta, or Chefuncti, about 2 miles north from lake Pontchartrain. At present it is but a small place; but the advantages of its situation induce a belief that it will be-

come a great commercial city. It is favorably situated for the coasting and West India trade; having about two days sail in going out, and near two weeks in coming in, the advantage of New Orleans. It lies more convenient to the necessary supplies for repairing and building vessels, and is believed to be a more healthy situation, less infested with musquetoës, and is well supplied with good spring water.

GALVESTON is on the east side of the river Amite, near its junction with the Ibberville.

ST. FRANCISVILLE is situated at the mouth of bayou Sara.

MANCHAQUE or Manshac, is at the outlet of the Ibberville, and Baton Rouge is situated a few miles above on the Mississippi.

COMMERCE.

NEW ORLEANS, or some place not very remote from it, must become, in process of time, one of the greatest commercial cities in the known world. Nine hundred and thirty-seven vessels, of all descriptions, departed from the bayou St. John, in 1816. The tonnage of these vessels was estimated at 16,000. Between three and four hundred sea vessels arrive and depart annually. Five hundred and ninety-four flat bottomed boats, and three hundred barges arrived within the last year from the western states and territories, with the following articles: viz. Apples, bacon, bagging, beef, beer, butter, candles, cheese, cider, cordage, corn,

cornmeal, cotton, 37,371 bales, flaxseed oil, flour, 97,419 barrels, ginseng, hay, hempyarns, hides, hogs, horses, lead, white-lead, linens, lard, oats, paper, peltries, pork, potatoes, powder, saltpetre, soap, tallow, tobacco, whiskey, horned cattle, castings, iron, indigo, molasses, masts, spars, plank, sugar, rice, taffia, pacan nuts, pears, beans, &c. &c.

The sugar made on the Mississippi alone has been estimated at ten millions of pounds. The wealth of this country is immense, and the population comparatively small. In addition to the slaves, land, and products of cultivation; some planters have from ten to twenty thousand head of horned cattle; these are worth about five dollars per head, and horses rate at 15 or 20 dollars: they are generally small and very spirited.

LEVEES.

THESE are embankments formed on the banks of the Mississippi and its bayous, to prevent their currents from overflowing the plantations during the periodical floods.

The levee is constructed by casting up a mound of earth about five feet high, and about twelve at the base; being wide enough on the top for a foot-path. These dikes follow the sinuosities of the river; and are generally 30 or 40 yards from it; varying in size and strength as the different situations require. That called M'Carty's levee, a few miles above

New Orleans, is nearly 15 feet high, and 30 at the base: this is the most considerable on the river, excepting that immediately in front of the city.

The first view which the traveller has of the levee on descending the Mississippi, is at Point Coupee, 172 miles above New Orleans, by the courses of the river. At Baton Rouge, the levee commences on the east side of the river, and is continued to the city. Few journeys afford a greater change than that down the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio. After having continued his course for many hundred miles through a wilderness, with only here and there detached settlements, the navigator, at the distance of 100 miles above New Orleans enters upon one of the most enchanting prospects that the world affords.

The farms are all laid out in narrow parallelograms fronting on the river, and extending back to the swamps. The buildings are situated at a small distance from the levee. They are mostly neat frames painted white; appearing like one continued village from the Iberville to New Orleans. The levees are planted with double rows of orange trees; and when the river is full, the traveller floats majestically on an expanse of water several feet above the surrounding country; witnessing at every turn those mansions "where plenty has found a residence, and grandeur a magnificent abode," with gardens abounding with the fruits of the south, while orange groves shade their yards and line the banks of the river.

HISTORY.

ABOUT the year 1671, it was known in Canada, by the information of Indians, that there was a great river to the west of New France, which neither flowed to the east nor to the north. It was therefore thought, that it must discharge itself either into the gulf of Mexico, or into the Pacific.

Fontenac, governor of Canada, in order to ascertain the course and discharge of the river, sent Marquette, a priest, and one Joliet, a trader, accompanied by three or four others, on an expedition for discovery. This little band of adventurers ascended the river of the Foxes, and crossing to the Ouisconsing, descended to the Mississippi. They sailed down this river, discovering some considerable tributary streams, the chief of which, the celebrated Missouri, was named by the Indians, Pekitanoni. It does not appear however, that they completed the design for which they started. Not long after La Salle, in company with the Chevalier Tonti, descended the Mississippi, to which he gave the name of St. Louis. They discovered the mouth of the river, and returned with a fixed resolution of attempting further discoveries, and establishing a colony. Le Salle succeeded in obtaining a considerable force from the king of France, and about 1684 set sail from la Rochelle, intending for the mouth of the Mississippi; but in consequence

of a wrong calculation, he passed the mouth of the river, and arrived at the bay of St. Bernard. The naval commander refused to return. The dissention run so high that La Salle, with all his men and equipments, were set on shore. Here they built a fort, and shortly afterwards set out for the Mississippi. On the route the unfortunate commander was assassinated by his own men, who in their turn all perished by the hands of the Indians or Spaniards, with the exception of three or four who reached Canada.

In 1698 Mons. D'Ibberville, in company with M. Chateaumorand, was sent with two ships to explore, and settle the mouth of this river. In 1699 he arrived at the bay of Pensacola, where three hundred Spaniards, from Vera Cruz, had lately landed for the purpose of establishing a colony. He sent to them desiring permission to water, but was refused.

Continuing his route, he entered the Mobile, which at that time afforded a fine harbor, which afterwards was choked up by sand during a tempest. The first place at which he landed was an island, (L'isle de Massacre, so named on account of the mangled bodies of Indians which they found there, apparently butchered in a wanton manner.) It was afterwards called the isle of Dauphin. From this island D'Ibberville proceeded to the main land, and afterwards to the Mississippi, accompanied by a number of his men. Having discovered the river, he returned to his vessels, and ascending it some distance, erected a fort. He afterwards

ascended as far as the Natchez, with which place he was so well pleased, that he projected the plan of building a city there, to be called Rosali.

The Mississippi was at this time called St. Louis, the name given it by La Salle, but the country on both sides of it was still known by the name of Florida—D'Ibberville changed it to that of *Louisiana*.

Mons. D'Ibberville left Louisiana in 1700: the colony was very inconsiderable, and far from being in a prosperous condition. The principal settlement was at the isle of Dauphin, a place by no means suited to the advantage of an infant colony. It continued however to live until the year 1712; receiving occasional supplies from France, and maintaining a good understanding with the Spanish colony of Pensacola: they seemed to have forgotten former animosities, and frequently rendered each other mutual assistance. The Indians were also conciliated, and lived in friendship with the colonists. In this year, the commerce and government of Louisiana was granted to Crosat, whose chief object was the trade with Mexico, and the discovery of mines in the Illinois. In both these he completely failed. About this time the Natchez first began to display that enmity to the French, which afterwards proved so fatal to themselves. The gold and silver mines of Illinois could not be found; and St. Deny's, an active and enterprising individual, who had been sent by land to obtain from the Viceroy permission for trading

with Mexico, returned without success. St. Denys was afterwards dispatched to build a fort at the Natchitoches, in order to prevent the Spaniards from encroaching in that quarter.

Crosat, not obtaining from his grant the profits he had anticipated, gave up his privilege to the king in 1717, before the term of its duration had expired. The famous company of Law, had been formed, which by degrees engrossed the whole commerce of France, both within and without that kingdom. This company under the name of the Company of the Indies, took possession of Louisiana, and appointed Mons. Beinville governor of the colony. This gentleman was welcomed at the isle of Dauphin, by the deputies of twenty-five Indian nations: he commenced an establishment, but in a short time a hurricane completely closed up the port. M. Beinville then chose the position where the city of New Orleans now stands.

In 1719 war broke out between France and Spain; and put an end to the friendly intercourse which had so long existed between the two colonies. Pensacola was taken; the company having seized the opportunity of the breach between the two nations, made itself master of the only port on the coast of Florida, from the Bahama banks to the Mississippi. The Spaniards, after this event, mortified and chagrined at their loss, made great preparations for retaking the place, and for the total destruction of the French colony. They suc-

ceeded in retaking Pensacola, but in their attack on the isle of Dauphin were repulsed. Shortly after this, a squadron under the command of M. Champlain, made its appearance, and the siege of Pensacola was once more undertaken. Bienville was ordered to come in a sloop with the soldiers and volunteers of the company, to the river Perdido, in order to meet and unite with their Indian allies, who were there ready to join them. The fort was invested by sea and land, and in a short time compelled to surrender at discretion.

In 1721, peace was concluded between the two powers; one of the articles of the treaty was the restoration of Pensacola to the Spaniards. About the same time the council general ordered the establishments of the Beloxi to be removed to New Orleans. At this period violent dissensions prevailed in the colony; these were in some measure fomented by the English of Carolina, who were at the same time in the habit of exciting the Indian nations to hostilities. Fortunately for the French, the Choctaws, then the most powerful nation, were generally faithful to them; these people more than once saved the infant colony of Louisiana from total destruction: this was particularly shown in the wars with the Natchez. In 1729, in consequence of a plot formed with great art and finesse, for the general massacre of the whites, the colony narrowly escaped: the settlements at Natchez and the Yazoo were entirely destroyed. The scheme however was in part defeated by the mother of the principal

sun or chief, who delayed, and in a great measure prevented the execution of the plot. In order to secure concert in striking the blow on the same day, a bundle of rods was deposited with each nation concerned in the plot. These bundles contained each the same number, out of which one rod was to be taken each day, and when but one remained, on that day the massacre was to take place. The woman just mentioned, drew out several rods, in consequence of which the Natchez commenced the attack several days too soon: a few who escaped this first onset gave intelligence, and saved the rest of the colony. The Indians rose, but it was too late; the colonists were on their guard, and the Choctaws came forward with alacrity in their defence. The settlers on the Mobile owed their preservation entirely to these people.

Mons. Perier, who succeeded Bienville as governor, prepared to take vengeance; he marched against the Natchez with seven hundred Choctaws, joined to his own forces; and defeated one of their parties before his arrival at their town. The Natchez were shut up in two forts, constructed after their own manner; but defended themselves with great obstinacy, holding out for upwards of a month, although seven pieces of cannon were brought against them: but the principal cause of this delay, was owing to the number of prisoners in the possession of the besieged. It was feared that should they be driven to extremities, these would be butchered. The forts at length sur-

rendered, but on favorable terms; delivering up their prisoners, and giving hostages for their future good conduct.

Several writers have taken it for granted that the Indians were never in the habit of fortifying; but the detail of the foregoing siege, minutely given by Charlevoix and others, sufficiently refute the idea. The approaches were made in the usual way, and in the course of the siege there were frequent sorties. The remains of Indian fortifications seen, throughout the western country, have given rise to strange conjectures, and have been supposed to appertain to a period extremely remote: but it is a well known fact, that in some of them the remains of palisadoes were found by the first settlers.

The Natchez Indians, although defeated, were neither reconciled nor induced to relinquish their hostile designs. In 1731, it was found necessary to raise another army of whites and Indian auxiliaries, with an intention of putting an end to all apprehension from this troublesome nation for the future. Under the command of M. Perier, this army ascended Red river, and afterwards Black river, its tributary stream, to the place where the Natchez had fortified themselves in the greatest force. The siege was commenced on the 30th of January; the trench was opened and all the different works of the besiegers begun, and advanced apace during the rest of the day, and the whole of the night.

The day following, the mortars, and all things necessary for the attack, were brought

on shore, and a few bombs were thrown which fell in the fort. The besieged made a sortie, and killed a white man and a negro; but being repulsed, returned into the fort. On the 22d, bombs were thrown the whole day, but produced no great effect. On the 24th, the besieged hoisted a white flag; M. Perier caused one to be hoisted at the same time on the head of a mast: a short time after an Indian was seen advancing with a calumet in each hand. He brought proposals of peace, and offered on the part of his chief to return the prisoners and negroes in their possession. Terms of any kind would not be attended to unless the chief came in person; this the Indian declared could not take place; but observed to M. Perier that if he would advance to the corner of his entrenchment, the great chief would come to the end of his fort. The Indian was dismissed with the message to his chief, that if the prisoners and negroes were delivered up, the general would then declare his further determination. These demands being complied with, M. Perier declared that unless the great chief came in person, he would continue the siege, and deny all quarter. The chiefs finally agreed to surrender, and with them the greater part of the people: the remainder who refused to give themselves up, found means during some very heavy rains, to escape and join the rest of the nation. About two hundred were fortified some distance up Red river, but were attacked and destroyed by St. Denys. Those that fell into the hands of the French were disposed of

as slaves; a thing very unusual in their conduct towards the Indians, which has been marked with a greater degree of kindness than that of any of the other nations of Europe. Their severity on this occasion may be ascribed to the known treachery and unconquerable enmity of these people.

From the period of which we have been speaking, Louisiana became the sport of nations. The French, Spaniards, and English, were each in their turn masters of this country. In 1762 part of it was ceded to Spain by a secret treaty of Nov. 3rd, and by the treaty of peace in 1763, the whole territory of France and Spain, eastward of the Mississippi as far as the Ibberville, thence through the middle of this river and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea, was ceded to Great Britain. During the American revolution, Spain conquered the Floridas, which were confirmed to her by the treaty of 1783. By the treaty of St. Ilderfonso, Louisiana came once more into the hands of the French. In 1813, it was ceded to the United States.*

The population and improvements of Louisiana have advanced more for the last fourteen years, the time which it has been in the possession of the United States, than for a century previous to that period.

* The treaties above alluded to, embraced not only the state of Louisiana, but also what is now called the Missouri territory.

The present population of the state may be estimated at 120 or 30 thousand, and it is rapidly increasing in numbers, wealth, and importance. It was admitted into the Union, as an independent state in 1811, and constituted the eighteenth in the great American confederacy.

ALABAMA.



THIS territory is bounded west by the state of Mississippi, north by Tennessee, east by Georgia, and south by West Florida and the gulf of Mexico; between the parallels of 30° and 35° north latitude.

RIVERS.

THE Alabama is the principal river in this territory. Above fort Jackson this river loses its name; the eastern branch being called Tallapoose, and the western Coose or Coosa. The Tallapoose heads in Georgia, near N. lat. 35° . The Coose also heads in Georgia, between the Great Lookout and Tuskegar mountains. Canebrake river and Tuscaloosa creek empty into the Tombigby. Tennessee river enters this territory at its north-east corner, and with its numerous tributary streams waters all the northern part of the territory. The Chatahouchy, for a considerable distance separates this territory from the state of Georgia. Several streams heading in the Alabama pass through West Florida to the gulf; the princi-

pal of which is Coeneah river, that enters the bay of Pensacola.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE northern parts are broken, and somewhat mountainous. What is called Tuskegar mountain, in Georgia, continues in an east and west direction entirely through the Alabama territory; separating the waters of Tennessee river, from those which fall into the gulf. The greater part of the territory may be termed a level country; affording however a great variety both in soil and situation. The principal timber of the uplands is pine, oak, hickory, &c. Cane is found on all the rich lands with very few exceptions. There are some prairies and swamps interspersed through the country.

As this territory lies within the same degrees of latitude as the state of Mississippi, which has already been described more at large, we deem it unnecessary to be minute in a detail of the Alabama. In comparing the two districts, it may be said that the Mississippi possesses superior advantages in point of navigation, and a larger proportion of good land. With respect to minerals, the Alabama has the preference, as iron ore and stone coal are found in different parts. Much of this extensive country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, &c. and the balance is favorable for raising stock.

SETTLEMENTS.

THE principal settlements are on the Mobile, Alabama, Tombigbee, and Coeneah rivers.

There are no towns of any consequence within the territory.

BLAKELY is situated on the east side of Mobile bay—the site on which it stands is high, and very suitable for a town; being well supplied with springs and fountains of good water. Several other villages have been lately commenced.

POPULATION.

IN 1816, the whites amounted to 22,794; the slaves to 10,493, making in all, 33,287: but as there is a considerable emigration into the territory, from Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. It is conjectured that in a few years its numbers will entitle it to an admission into the Union, as an independent state.

There are about 2,000 Indians of the Creek nation, residing mostly on the waters of the Alabama and Catahouchy. These Indians still retain about one-fourth part of the territory in their possession.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY

IS bounded south by the parallel of $41^{\circ} 50'$, or a due east and west line, touching the southern point of lake Michigan; this line divides it from the states of Indiana and Ohio: on the west and north-west is lake Michigan, on the east and north-east are lakes Huron and St. Clair, with the waters that divide the British possessions in Upper Canada from those of the United States. This territory lies between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 50'$ and $45^{\circ} 20'$ N. being about 250 miles long, from north to south, and 150 wide, from east to west.

RIVERS.

THESE are numerous, but none of them large, yet the most of them are navigable for boats a considerable distance, and for canoes nearly to their sources. The west side of the territory appears to be the best supplied with streams: those running into lake Michigan are the St. Josephs, Black river, Marame, Barbuc, Raisin, Grande, Mastigon, White, Rock, Beavois, St. Nicholas, Marguerite, Monistie, Ranx Betsis, Ra Lassiette, with seve-

ral others in the neighborhood of Michilimackinack.

On this coast are some islands, the chief of which are the beaver islands, and the isle of Moneton. The straits of Michilimackinac are about 15 miles long; connecting the lakes Michigan and Huron, they bound the northern extremity of the territory. On the Huron side of the straits are Round and White-wood islands. The rivers falling into Huron are Thunder, Sandy, and Saganaum. Many of these rivers have large estuaries or bays, at or near their mouths, some of which are from 12 to 40 miles long, and from 4 to 12 wide. The straits of St. Clair are 26 miles long; connecting lake Huron with the small lake St. Clair. In the strait are several valuable islands, some of which are formed by the different channels through which it enters the lake. Belle and Huron rivers enter this lake. The straits or river Detroit is 24 miles long, connecting the lakes St. Clair and Erie. It receives the rivers Rouge and Ecorce; and Magvago and Brownstown creeks—Is studded with islands, and navigable for large vessels.

SURFACE, &c.

MOUNTAINS are unknown in this territory, and the greater part is quite a champaign country, interspersed with small lakes and marshes: prairies of all the varieties of rich, wet, and sterile are found in different parts.

Timbered lands are sufficiently plenty, possessing the different qualities common to the various growths found on it; such as oak, pine, cedar, hickory; and on the better lands, ash, sugar maple, poplar, beech, buckeye, locust, &c. Sand hills compose a considerable part of the coast along lake Michigan.

PRODUCTIONS.

CORN, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, and potatoes, may be considered as the staples of cultivation; the fruits of New York and the New England states will all flourish here. Hogs and cattle can be raised to good advantage; and fish and fowl will give variety to the tables of the rich, while they afford at the same time a needful supply to the poor.

INDIANS.

ABOUT 3,000 souls in all are supposed to reside within the limits of this territory. These are Ottawas, Miamies, Pottawattamies, Wyandots, and Chippewas. The Ottawas of L, Arbre Cruche, near Grande Traverse bay on lake Michigan, profess the Roman Catholic religion; they have a chapel, and a missionary priest resides among them. They cultivate the soil, and raise hogs, cattle, &c. and are more civilized than any of their Indian neighbors.

SETTLEMENTS.

THESE are mostly on Detroit river, lake St. Clair, and up the strait of the same name to lake Huron. Settlements are also commencing on lake Huron and Michigan.

DETROIT city is handsomely situated on the west bank of the strait or river, eighteen miles above Malden, and six below lake St. Clair. Three streets run parallel with the river, which are crossed by six others. The number of houses are computed at three hundred exclusive of the suburbs. The public buildings consist of a council house, jail, United States' store, a nunnery, and Roman chapel. Detroit is a place of considerable trade, especially with the Indians who meet here in great numbers, frequently hooping and shouting in the streets the whole night. The farm houses along the river are built very close together, and have the appearance of a town or village, from the river Rouge below Detroit, to lake St. Clair above. The number of inhabitants in the city may be estimated at 2,500.

The island of Michilimackinac, is the next place to Detroit in point of importance; it is about seven miles in circumference. Fort Holmes is situated several hundred feet above the level of lake Huron, and is a very strong fortress. The inhabitants of this vicinity are mostly French—their numbers unknown, but

probably do not exceed a thousand. The whole population of the territory may be estimated at 12 or 15,000 souls.

CLIMATE.

IN the southern parts the climate is moderate; but in the north the winds from the lakes sweep with great violence, and render the winters very severe.

The territory possesses very important advantages with respect to navigation; being almost insulated by lakes and waters suitable for ship navigation.

We shall conclude by observing that this country has not obtained its proper value in the estimation of the public. Here is a rich and productive soil, a climate but little different from that of Vermont or New York; inviting to its bosom the industrious and needy laborer of the east, whose toil it would not fail to compensate in the most ample manner.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY

IS situated between $41^{\circ} 50'$ and 49° N. lat. and $8^{\circ} 20'$ and $18^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude; and bounded south by the parallel of the south end of lake Michigan, (in N. lat. $41^{\circ} 50'$) which divides it from the Illinois territory; west by the Mississippi river, which separates it from the Missouri territory; north by the straits of St. Mary, lake Superior, and a part of Upper Canada; east by lakes Huron, Michigan, and Green bay.

RIVERS.

THE rivers of this territory have three different directions; a part run northwardly into lake Superior: others westwardly into the Mississippi; some eastwardly into lake Michigan and the Illinois.

The following streams water the eastern side of the territory, and fall into the Illinois, lake Michigan, Green bay, and lake Huron.

Fox river which heads in the south-eastern corner of the territory, will be noticed in another place.

Plein river, or Des Planes, enters the Illinois 55 miles south of the Chicago portage. According to major Long, topographical engineer

in the United States' service, it is a "small stream rising in the low lands bordering upon the west side of lake Michigan, and has its general course in a south-westerly direction. The valley of this river has an average width of about one mile, and is terminated, on both sides, by regular banks, parallel to each other, extending along the river about thirty miles from the head of the Illinois. In ascending this river, also, the banks or bluffs gradually decrease in height, being, as before-mentioned, about one hundred feet high at the mouth, and only twenty or twenty-five at the distance of thirty miles higher up the river, where, instead of maintaining their parallel direction, they form nearly right angles with the course of the river—that on the right taking an easterly, and that on the left a north-westerly course; but being gradually inflected from these courses, they form an extensive curve, encircling a large tract of flat prairie, in no part elevated more than twelve or fourteen feet above the common level of the water in this vicinity. The river throughout the above mentioned distance, has four or five short rapids or ripples, that make their appearance only in times of very low water. In every other part it has the appearance of being a chain of stagnant pools and small lakes, affording a sufficient depth of water for boats of moderate draught.

Ascending the Illinois about 70 miles further, we arrive at the mouth of the Depage; this stream closely resembles the Plein in the height of its bluffs, width of its valley, soil,

and timber. It takes its rise a few miles west of the Plein, and has a course nearly parallel with it.

“Chicago river,” says Mr. Long, in his report to the acting secretary of war, “is merely an arm of the lake dividing itself into two branches at the distance of one mile inland from its communication with the lake. The north branch extends along the westerly side of the lake about 30 miles, and receives some few tributaries. The south branch has an extent of only five or six miles, and receives no supplies except from the small lake of the prairie above described.—The river and each of its branches, are of various widths, from fifteen to fifty yards, and for two or three miles inland, have a sufficient depth of water to admit vessels of almost any burthen. The entrance into lake Michigan, however, which is eighty yards wide, is obstructed by a sand bar about seventy yards broad; upon the highest parts of which the water is usually no more than two feet deep. The difficulty of removing this obstruction, would not be great.—Piers might be sunk on both sides of the entrance, and the sand removed from between them. By this means, the river would be rendered a safe and commodious harbor for shipping: a convenience which is seldom to be met with on the shores of lake Michigan.

“The water course, which is already opened between the river Des Planes and Chicago river, needs but little more excavation to render it sufficiently capacious for all the purposes

of a canal. It may be supplied with water at all times of the year, by constructing a dam of moderate height across the Des Plaines, which would give the water of that river a sufficient elevation to supply a canal extending from one river to the other. It would be necessary, also, to construct locks at the extremities of the canal; that communicating with Chicago river being calculated to elevate about six feet, and that communicating with the Des Plaines about four feet.

“To render the Des Plaines and Illinois navigable for small boats and flats, requiring but a small draught of water, nothing more is necessary than the construction of sluices of a width sufficient to admit the boats to pass through them. This may be effected by clearing away the loose stones from the bottom, and forming banks erected with stone, two or three feet high, on each side of the sluice. There are but few places, however, where works of this kind would be necessary; the extent of the whole probably would not exceed two miles.— Thus a water communication between the Illinois and lake Michigan may be kept open at all times, sufficient to answer all the purposes for which a canal will be wanted for many years to come.”

Between Chicago and the entrance of Green Bay, the following rivers empty into lake Michigan from the west, in the order named, viz. Tanahan, Wakayah, Masquedon, Cedar, Roaring, Milwakee, Saukie, Skabayagan, Maurice, and Fourche. These streams have all

an eastern course, running generally parallel with each other at the distance of from ten to twenty miles, and heading from thirty to sixty miles from the lake. *Roaring river*, so called from a "rumbling noise, like distant thunder, which is heard every two or three days during the warm season, occasioned, it is thought, by the vast quantities of copper, which attract the electric fluid to that place." The Indians, in consequence, approach this river, with religious awe, as the residence of the Great Spirit. The banks of this river are high near its mouth, where the earth appears to have been rent asunder by some great concussion. The Indians never eat the fish of this river, as they are of a poisonous nature, the water being strongly impregnated with copper.

Green bay is about 120 miles in length, and from six to thirty wide, extending north and south, parallel with lake Michigan, at the distance of from twenty to forty miles, according to the indentions and projections of their shores.—It receives several rivers, the principal of which, is Fox river, which interlocks with the Ouisconsin, and falls into the south-end of the bay. Twenty miles north of the mouth of Fox river is a small stream called *Riviere Rouge*. North of this are Gaspard, and Menomonie rivers: the last interlocks by a short portage with the Rufus branch of the Chippawa, running into the Mississippi at the lower end of lake Pepin. Sandy river falls into Noquet's bay, by which name the north end of Green bay is usually designated.

Between the Detour, or entrance of the bay and Michilimackinae, are the rivers Manistique and Mino Cockien: the first falls into lake Michigan thirty miles north of the mouth of the bay; it is a large river: it takes its rise from a large lake, and nearly communicates with lake Superior; its banks are high and sandy, and abound with pine timber. The Mino Cockien is also a large and deep stream, heads near lake Superior, and flows into lake Michigan about thirty five miles south-west of Michilimackinae. Between Michilimackinae and the strait of St. Mary, the rivers Bouchitaouy and St. Ignace empty into lake Huron.

The strait or river St. Mary connecting lakes Superior and Huron, is about fifty miles in length; and is divided into several channels, which form a variety of islands. The largest of which is St. Josephs, 75 miles in circumference. Nibish island intervenes between St. Josephs and the western shore. Sugar island is long and narrow, bending towards the north in form of a crescent, and causing an enlargement of the waters between it and the continental coast. This is called lake George. Ships of great burthen can approach to the sault or rapides. The rivers Minaston, Miscontinsaki and Great Bouchitaouy falls into this strait from the south; the last interlocks with branches of the Manistique.

That part of the territory stretching along the southern borders of lake Superior, is well watered by about thirty rivers; the principal of which, commencing at the east end of the

lake, are Grande Marais, Corn, Dead, Carp, Great and Little Garlie, and Porcupine rivers, all of which fall in east of the Great peninsula of Shagomigon, which projects into the lake upwards of sixty miles; between this peninsula, (which is 370 miles west of Sault de Marie) and the Fond du Lac, are the rivers, Ontonagon, Fair, Montreal, Bad, Burntwood, Goddard's, and Strawberry rivers. The river St. Louis, falls into West Bay, at Fond du Lac; it is large, and navigable one hundred and fifty miles, and heads near the eastern head branches of the Mississippi. The North West Company have several trading houses established at its mouth and on its banks towards its source.

A prodigious number of streams pay their tribute to the Mississippi, from the east, between its source and Rocky river, which discharges its waters in the Illinois territory.

Le Croix and Deer rivers, the extent of whose navigation is unknown, and whose branches are interwoven with those of the St. Louis, enter the Mississippi below the forks of that river.

Meadow river, falls into the Mississippi three miles below the falls of Packagamau, (in N. lat. $46^{\circ} 20'$) bears N. E. and is navigable for Indian canoes one hundred miles, winding through prairies, with pine and spruce swamps in their rear. Below this is Swan river, it bears east from the Mississippi, and is navigable for canoes ninety miles, to Swan lake.

Sandy Lake river, is forty miles below Swan river; it is large, but short, connecting the lake of the same name with the Mississippi by a strait only six miles in length. This lake is about twenty-five miles in circumference, and receives a number of small rivers, the most important of which is Savanna river, which by a portage of about four miles, communicates with the river St. Louis, emptying into lake Superior at the Fond du Lac, and is the channel by which the N. W. Company convey their goods.

Muddy river, twenty yards wide, falls into the Mississippi about twenty miles below Sandy lake outlet. The next stream is Red Cedar river, issuing from the lake of the same name, and is nearly equidistant between the river De Corbeau from the west and Sandy Lake river. Between this and the falls of St. Anthony, are Shrub Oak, Lake, Clear, Elk, St. Francis, and Rum rivers, all emptying in from the east. Clear river is a beautiful little stream of about eighty yards in width, and heads in swamps and rice lakes towards lake Superior. Rum river is about fifty yards wide, and heads in Le Mille Lac, which is thirty-five miles south of Lower Red Cedar lake. Indian canoes ascend quite to the lake, around which is the best hunting ground for the space of several hundred miles.

St. Croix river joins the Mississippi several miles below the falls of St. Anthony; it is 80 yards wide at its mouth, 500 yards from which

commences lake St. Croix, two or three miles wide, and thirty-six long. This river communicates with Burnt-wood river, by a portage of half a mile only, and in its whole extent has *not one fall or rapid* worthy of notice. This, with the mildness of its current and its other advantages, render it by far the most preferable communication which can be had with lake Superior, from the waters of the Mississippi.

Riviere de la Montaigne, and another small river, fall into the upper end of lake Pepin.

Chippeway, or Sauteaux river, enters the Mississippi at the lower end of lake Pepin. It is a deep, wide majestic stream, interlocking with the Montreal, flowing into lake Superior, and with the Menomonie running into Green Bay.—Its branches are numerous; the most considerable of which are Rufus, Vermillion, and Copper rivers. It divides into the east and north branches about thirty miles from its confluence with the Mississippi.

Between lake Pepin and the Ouisconsin, the Buffalo, Black, and Prairie Le Croix rivers, enter the Mississippi from the east and north-east. Black river is about two hundred yards wide, heads near Fox river of lake Michigan, and pursues a course nearly parallel with the Ouisconsin.

The Ouisconsin joins the Mississippi at Prairie Des Chiens, where it is about half a mile wide. It heads east of the sources of Fox river, and is the grand channel of communica-

tion between Prairies Des Chiens and Michilimackinac.

Rocky river takes its source near Green Bay of lake Michigan, more than 450 miles from its mouth, and is navigable upwards of 300 miles. It runs across the N. W. corner of the Illinois territory, and enters the Mississippi two hundred and ten miles below Prairie Des Chiens, and three hundred and ninety above St. Louis.

The interior of this territory, is watered by innumerable small lakes and ponds, from which issue the head branches of all the principal rivers. These lakes generally abound with *folle avoine*, water fowls and fish—each in such prodigious quantities, that the Indians are in a manner exempted from the contingency of famine.

SOIL, SURFACE, TIMBER.

THE alluvial bottoms are as rich as those of Ohio and Michigan, as is proved by the excellence of the corn crops at Green Bay, Prairie Des Chiens, and even on the banks of the Ontonagon, on the southern shore of lake Superior.—The uplands and prairies south of the parallel of St. Anthony's falls, are generally good, interspersed, however, with tracts of wet land, rocky prairies, and shrub-oak ridges, and extensive strips of a light, sandy soil, only suitable for the culture of barley and the smaller

grains. High, bald hills present themselves in places, along the banks of Rocky river and the Ouisconsin.

Lieut. Pike, in ascending to the source of the Mississippi, found a gradual deterioration of soil and climate from the falls of St. Anthony, as he proceeded northwardly. The pine or fir region, may be said to commence at the falls; "but there are some exceptions, where you meet with small bottoms of oak, ash, maple, and lynn:" the woods, however, are full of elk, deer, and buffaloe, as far up as the river De Corbeau, (in lat. $45^{\circ} 50'$). From thence to Pine river, the shores of the Mississippi in general "presented a dreary prospect of high, barren knobs, covered with dead and fallen pine timber. To this there were some exceptions of ridges of yellow and pitch pine; also some small bottoms of lynn, elm, oak, and ash. The adjacent country is (at least two-thirds) covered with small lakes, some of which are three miles in circumference. This renders the communication impassable in summer, except with small bark canoes." Above Pine river, he saw but few situations fit for cultivation, game scarce, and the country a succession of pine and hemlock ridges, with here and there a prairie, and small bottoms of elm, beech, and basswood. Finally, from Leech lake, upwards, to the extreme sources of the Mississippi, "the whole face of the country has the appearance of an impenetrable morass or boundless savanna."

Within a circle of country, of less, perhaps, than fifty miles diameter, rise the sources of three immense rivers, viz. the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and Red river of Hudson bay—all running in different directions, and discharging their waters into three distinct seas. This circumstance clearly proves this tract, wet and swampy as it is, to be the most elevated land on the continent of North America. The river St. Louis of lake Superior, may be considered as the head branch of the St. Lawrence.

The dividing ridges, between the Mississippi and lake Superior, which in some maps are erroneously represented as mountains, are chiefly covered with forests of pine, spruce, and hemlock, giving to the country a cold and dreary aspect. Towards the shores of lake Superior, the country improves in fertility and appearance, and affords, in places, rich bottom and upland—whose forests, in time, will no doubt resound with the noise and bustle of a “*Fankee*” colony.

From the Fond du Lac to Point Shagomigon, the banks of the lake are in general of strong clay, mixed with stones, which render the navigation irksome and dangerous. From this point, or rather peninsula, to the outlet of the lake, the shore is almost one continued straight line of sandy beach, interspersed with rocky precipices of limestone, from twenty to a hundred feet high, without a single bay, and but few good harbors: timber, oak, sugar-maple, pine—uplands of a sandy soil—bottoms rich.

The country on the southern shore of the strait of St. Marie, will admit of extensive settlements; the eastermost channel, called Miseoutinsaki, has a *rapid*, well adapted for mill seats. The lands on the southern shore of the river of the same name, are excellent; prairies on its margin, and at a short distance back are groves of sugar-maple, in which the Chipeway Indians have numerous sugar-camps. From the Sault de St. Marie, to this river, is almost one continued meadow.

The North West Company's factory, is at the foot of the rapids on the British side of the strait. The whole establishment consists of store houses, a saw-mill, which supplies lumber for all their posts on lake Superior, a batteau-yard, stockade and garden. Nine miles above, at Pine Point, is a dock-yard for constructing vessels, where reside a ship-carpenter and several artificers. At the factory there is a canal, with a lock at its lower entrance, and a causeway for dragging up the batteaux and canoes, and a good road for the transportation of merchandize.

MINERAL.

IRON ore, copper, lead, allum, and copperas are found in great abundance in different parts. The principal mines are those of Dabuque, between Ouisconsin and Rocky rivers, computed at near 100 miles in length, and 8 or 10 in width; yielding at present 30 or 40,000

pounds of lead annually. Copper is found in great abundance on the St. Croix and Ontonagon rivers. These articles will doubtless in time become of great importance in the trade of this country.

The communication between Michilimackinac and Prairie Des Chiens is carried on through Green Bay, Fox river, and the Ouisconsin. Fox river falls into the south end of Green Bay. This river is ascended through the lakes Winebago, Puckway, and Lac Vaseux, to the portage which is about 170 miles above lake Winebago. The portage is two miles to the Ouisconsin, which is descended 240 miles, where it meets the Mississippi at Prairie Des Chiens, in lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$. This is the most considerable settlement in the territory; having 60 or 70 houses, and 5 or 600 inhabitants: also a strong fort belonging to the United States.

INDIANS.

THE Menomenies and Winebagoes reside entirely within this territory: besides these, several tribes have their parties scattered through the country; viz. the Ottigaumies, Chippewas, Kickapoos, Pottowattamies, Ottawas and Sioux nations.

Wild game, such as buffaloe, deer, elk, bears, wolves, the fur animals common to the more northeru regions, together with a great variety of land and water fowls are still found in differ-

ent parts of this extensive country. White fish, trout, bass, &c. abound in the great lakes and their tributary streams.

The wild rice, or folle avoine, grows in the lakes and rivers, on a loose rich bottom, where the water does not exceed the depth of 7 feet. The stalks above water, and the branches which bear the grain, resemble common oats, though much larger in the straw, and growing to a greater height. This valuable production is the principal support of the numerous water fowls that frequent the lakes, and is said to be equally suitable as the common rice for table use.

The extent of navigable waters, and lake coast in this territory, is estimated at more than 8,000 miles.

A large portion of the east and south parts of this country afford all the advantages to be expected from a fertile soil and healthy climate; and will in a few years change its present savage dress for the charms of civilized society.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.



IN speaking of this large and interesting part of the western region, we must distinguish between the extensive country generally embraced under the above appellation, and that portion of it which falls under the notice of the judiciary of the territorial government. In the first case we cannot define its precise limits, except on the east, where it is bounded by the Mississippi river from the 33d to 49th degree of N. latitude. On the north we assume the mountains dividing the waters of the Pacific from those of the gulf of Mexico, as its boundary on that quarter; the Spanish possessions on the west and south, together with the state of Louisiana. Within these limits are embraced near 20 degrees of latitude, and a country equal in extent to one-half of all the other possessions of the United States. A great part of this interesting portion of the west, is but imperfectly known; but from what is known, we may justly suppose that it affords a great variety in climate, soil, and situation. Its most distinguishing feature, is the scarcity of timber, and extensiveness of its prairies or

natural meadows. In some of these the traveler may pursue his journey for many a tedious day without finding a solitary tree under which he can take repose. A great number of rivers, of which the far famed Missouri is the most important, irrigate these solitary regions, whose margins in a few years will no doubt be tenanted by happy thousands, enjoying all the advantages of civil society. Gypsum, stone coal, copper, iron, lead, salt, &c. are found in greater plenty, perhaps, than in any other portion of the globe.

But as it is not our intention to be minute on this extensive range of country, we shall return to that part, which in a more limited and proper sense, is termed the Missouri territory. This is bounded south by the parallel of 33° N. lat. which separates it from the state of Louisiana. On the west by a line running from a place about 300 miles up the Missouri, called Black Rock, due south to strike Arkansas. On the north by a line commencing at a point opposite the mouth of the Gasconade river, thence to the Mississippi at the mouth of the lauffloine. On the east by the Mississippi, which separates it from the Illinois territory, and the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Within these limits is contained a country, surpassing in extent any two of the largest states in the Union; and affording a greater proportion of tillable land.

RIVERS.

THE Arkansas,* next to the Missouri, is the most considerable tributary of the Mississippi: being 2,500 miles in length, and navigable at proper seasons nearly the whole length. The navigation however, is rendered difficult in some places, by the reason of the channel's widening out to such a degree as to render the water very shallow. For 8 or 900 miles from its mouth, the Arkansas receives no stream of any great magnitude; owing to its proximity to the waters of the Missouri and Kansas on the one hand, and Red river on the other. The chief rivers which fall into it are the Verdigris, Negraeka, Canadian, and Grand rivers, with many others of smaller note. Some of these are remarkable for being strongly impregnated with salt.

The lands on this river for near a thousand miles are represented as being of an excellent quality, though generally destitute of timber. Numerous bayous are interspersed throughout the flat lands which extend up the river for a great distance. A bayou is said to connect the Arkansas with White river, having a current sitting alternately into the one or the other, as the waters in either may happen to predominate.

* We omit Red and Ouichitan rivers here, as they have already been mentioned among the rivers of Louisiana.

White river rises in the Black mountains which divide the waters of the Arkansas from those of the Missouri and Mississippi. Its branches interlock with those of the Osage and St. Francis; and is supposed to be navigable for upwards of one thousand miles. The waters of this river are remarkably pure and limpid, owing to the numerous springs which abound throughout its course. The current is gentle, and receives in its course a number of very considerable rivers; of which Black river is the largest, supposed to be navigable near five hundred miles. One of the branches of this river is remarkable for having its source in a large spring, said to be two hundred yards across, and affording uninterrupted navigation from thence to its mouth, a distance of fifty miles. This spring abounds with the finest fish, such as bass, perch, pike, and others, common to the western rivers. Eaux Cache and Rapid John are tributaries of White river. The country on its borders is represented as very fine, and those who have explored it, agree in stating that large bodies of land may be selected, equal in beauty and fertility to the best parts of Kentucky.

St. Francis discharges itself into the Mississippi seventy-five miles above the mouth of White river, is navigable nine hundred miles; there are however rafts of drift wood which obstruct the navigation. Its branches approximate to those of White river on the west, and the Maramek on the east. It is a beautiful stream, and waters a fine country, till meeting

with the low lands south-west of New Madrid, its current becomes sluggish, and its inundations very extensive: it communicates with several lakes, lying between it and the Mississippi river. There are also one or two bayous which connect these rivers a considerable distance above their junction. On the west side however, the overflowed lands are more limited.

The Maramek empties into the Mississippi about forty miles below the mouth of the Missouri. It is navigable about three hundred miles to its source, which is a small lake, immediately supplied by fountains in its vicinity. The country through which it passes is mostly broken, and the bottoms on the river are generally narrow. Big river is one of its principal branches.

The Gasconade enters the Missouri about one hundred miles up, and may be ascended about the same distance in small boats; but the navigation is rendered difficult on account of its numerous shoals and rapids. The country on its borders is generally hilly,

Osage river enters the Missouri about one hundred and thirty miles from the Mississippi, and is navigable about five hundred miles; the river however abounds with shoals. Its principal branches are Nangira, Grand river, Grand Fork, Cooks and Vermillion rivers. The country on its borders is generally high prairie, but the bottoms are large, and sufficiently well timbered for settlements. On the Nangira about twenty miles from its mouth, is a cascade of one hundred and fifty feet, in the

distance of four hundred yards. The water issues from a large spring, and after precipitating over three ledges of rocks, form a beautiful basin at the bottom, whence they flow into the Nangira by a considerable stream. We shall reserve a further description of the Missouri and its tributary streams, as also some account of the Columbia river and upper part of the Mississippi for another place.

SOIL, FACE OF THE COUNTRY, ETC. FROM NEW MADRID TO THE MISSOURI.

ABOUT twenty miles below Cape Girardeau, and thirty-five from the mouth of the Ohio, the limestone rock terminates abruptly, and there commences an immense plain, stretching with scarcely any interruption, to the Balize. There is but one place in which the hilly country, on that side, can be seen from the Mississippi. It is successively traversed by the St. Francis, White river, Arkansas, Washita, and Red river. This flat may be considered, on an average, about thirty miles wide, and with hardly an exception, is without a hill, or a stone. The soil is generally rich, and has the appearance of being alluvial, though there is a greater proportion of sand, than is usual, in the neighborhood of the rivers. It is a common idea, but very erroneous, that this is a continued swamp, or rather low land, subject to inundation. There are doubtless a great many swamps and lakes, interspersed with the

plains; but there are also extensive bodies of land fit for cultivation. The swamps and wet lands, I think, might be drained without any great difficulty. At some future day, this will be the Flanders of America.

It is worthy of observation, that from the Maramek, to the mouth of the St. Francis, upwards of five hundred miles, no river of any consequence, empties into the Mississippi; the considerable rivers, as the St. Francis, Black river, and Osage, fall to the S. W. or to the Missouri. It is therefore probable, that when these countries become settled, the produce, fifty or sixty miles west of the Mississippi, will be carried to market by those channels. In the summer floods, there is an almost continued connexion, between the lakes east of the St. Francis, by means of these; at that period, a person may go from this river, to New Madrid.

In leaving the upland country, at Cape Girardeau, we enter what has been called the *great swamp*: though it does not properly possess this character. The timber is not such as is usually found in swamps, but fine oak, ash, olive, linn, beech, and poplar of enormous growth. The soil is a rich black loam. In the fall, it is nearly dry; the road which passes through, being only muddy in particular spots; but during the season of high water, it is extremely disagreeable crossing it. The horse sinks at every step, to the belly in water and loose soil; and in places entirely covered, the traveller, but for the marks on the trees, would

be in danger of losing the road altogether. This swamp is sixty miles in length, and four broad, widening as it approaches the St. Francis. In the season of high water, the Mississippi and the river just mentioned, have a complete connexion by means of this low land.

After crossing the swamp, there commences a ridge of high land, running in the same course, and on the Mississippi, bounding what is called Tywapety bottom: this ridge, in approaching the St. Francis westward, subsides. In passing over it, we appear to be in a hilly country, possessing springs and rivulets; the soil, though generally poor and sandy, is tolerably well timbered, and not altogether unfit for tillage.

After passing this high land, we enter again the level plain. The road crosses two lakes, one of which, forms the Bayou St. John, at New Madrid; the other is connected with lakes to the westward. They are four or five deep, and several hundred yards wide, with clean sandy bottoms. These lakes are formed by the rivulets of the upland before described; they rise or fall but little. During the fall season, they are the resort of vast numbers of wild fowl, and are full of fish.

The traveller now enters a perfect level, alternately prairie, and beautiful woods of tall oak, walnut, mulberry, sassafras, honey locust, perfectly open, as though planted by art. Those of the shrubby kind, are usually on tracts of ground, apart from the groves of larger trees. They are the plum tree, catalpa,

dog-wood, spice wood, and the different species of the sumack. The prairies, or natural meadows, are covered with grass and a profusion of flowers. Herds of cattle, of two or three hundred, are seen, and contribute to the pleasure of viewing these natural meads. The *Big prairie*, through which the public road passes, is a delightful spot; it is about eight miles long, and four broad, enclosed by woods, and interspersed with beautiful groves, resembling small islands. It is not surpassed in beauty by the artificial meadow, improved with the greatest care. In passing through these prairies in the spring, the traveller may stop under the shady trees, by the road side, and suffer his horse to feed, while he feasts on strawberries of a superior size and flavor. A number of good farms are scattered round the edges of the prairie, and a few within.

This description may give some idea of the country to the S. W. as far as the Arkansas. Except, that the prairies are more extensive, the lakes and the inundations towards the Mississippi, more considerable, and every thing on a larger scale. But, it is extremely difficult, to give a correct notion of the topography of a country, from bare description; a well executed map would be indispensably necessary.

The soil of the prairie is more light and loose than in the woods, and has a greater mixture of sand: but, when wet, it assumes everywhere a deep black color, and an oily appearance. Judging from the borders of the lakes, and the wells which have been dug, this soil

does not seem to be more than three feet deep. But after digging through a stratum of sand, there appears a kind of clay, of a dirty yellow, and of a saponaceous appearance; this is the substratum of the whole country, and is perhaps a kind of marle, the deposit of very ancient alluvia. No stones are met with in any of these wells, that we have heard of.

The greatest objection to this country is the want of fountains and running streams. Water is procured in wells of the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet; but the taste is not agreeable, owing most probably to their being lined with mulberry, which soon decays, and gives its taste to the water. Mr. Rawle, near New Madrid, has erected a mill on the lakes, on a new construction, requiring no natural fall; the wheel runs horizontally, and entirely under water.

On the other side of the Big prairie, as we advance to the Mississippi, the soil appears to be stronger, and the vegetation exceedingly luxuriant. Trees are seen of the most towering height, thick underwood, and enormous vines, binding, as it were, those sturdy giants, to the earth, and to each other. To clear those forests, requires an immense labor, but the American settlers, usually prefer them, from the superior quality of the land. The Creole, on the contrary, generally makes choice of the open ground or prairie. The one, whom scarcely any consideration will persuade to remain long in the same place, chooses a soil which promises to last for ever, while the other, who

is seldom induced to change, sits down on land that may wear out in a few years.

Notwithstanding the variety of beauties, which attract the attention of the traveller, in passing through these low lands, yet one who has been accustomed "to the pleasant vicissitude of hill and dale," becomes at length wearied with the sameness of the scenery, and experiences a relief, on emerging to the high land at Cape Girardeau. From this place, to the Missouri, the country may be called hilly and broken, but with excellent flats or bottoms, on the creeks and rivulets, of a width usually proportioned to the size of the stream. The river hills of the Mississippi, perhaps from five to ten miles out, are in many places far from being prepossessing. They are badly watered, have many rugged and abrupt acclivities; and considerable precipices on the river. A strange appearance is also given by the number of funnels, or *sink holes*, formed by the washing of the earth into fissures of the limestone rock, on which the country reposes. In other places, flint knobs present themselves, strewed with rude masses of horn stone, and affording a scanty nourishment to a few straggling black jacks, or groves of pine. But it is not to be understood that this forms the greatest proportion of the lands, a more minute description of particular parts will prove the contrary. Even in these places there is abundance of fine grass, affording excellent pasturage.

For thirty miles above Cape Girardeau, (with the exception of some places near the Mississippi) and extending back to the St. Francis, there is a country not unlike that around the head of the Ohio; though not quite so hilly. The timber nearly the same, hickory, oak, ash, walnut, maple, and well supplied with springs and rivulets.

North of Apple creeek, there is a tract on the river, of very unpromising aspect, extending to the Saline, within nine miles of St. Genevieve. It is scarcely fit for tillage, badly watered, with woods of a poor and straggling growth; but to make amends, in some degree, for the sterility of the upland, there is a fine bottom (Bois brule) terminating just below the Saline, of twenty miles in length, and on an average three in width. In the neighborhood of the Saline creek, the land is exceedingly broken and hilly, though tolerably well timbered, and not altogether unfit for cultivation. On the a Vase, there are many fine tracts, and extensive plats.

From St. Genevieve to the Maramek, and extending back, the same description will apply, except that the country is more rough and broken, but generally better watered, being traversed by la riviere Habitation, Big river, the Mineral Fork, the Platin, and the Joachin. In some places the country is exceedingly wild and romantic. Ledges of limestone rock frequently show themselves on the sides of hills, forming precipices of twenty or thirty feet high, and have much the appearance of regular and

artificial walls. What is somewhat singular, they are generally near the top of the hill, which gradually slopes down to the vale of some rivulet: a view of great extent and magnificence is presented to the eye; rocks, woods, distant hills, and a sloping lawn of many miles. The whole, forming prospects, the most romantic and picturesque.

North of the Maramek there are fewer rugged hills; the land is waving. Towards the river, nearly to St. Louis, the country is not well watered, it is also thinly timbered, and the soil but indifferent. On Grave, and in the Bon Homme settlement, between the Maremek, and the Missouri, the land is good, and generally well adapted to cultivation. Between St. Louis and the Missouri, with but trifling exceptions, the lands are of a superior quality; there are some beautiful spots, as the village of Florissant, and the environs. No description can do justice to the beauty of this tract. The Missouri bottoms are covered with heavy timber, and by many are preferred to those of the Mississippi or of the Ohio.

The tract of country north of the Missouri, is less hilly, than that on the south, but there is a much greater proportion of prairie. It has a waving surface, varied by those dividing ridges of streams, which in Kentucky, are called *knobs*. These prairies, it is well known, are caused by repeated and desolating fires, and the soil is extremely fertile. Such woods as remain are fine, but the quantity of adjoining prairie is usually too great. There

are large tracts, however, admirably suited for settlements: a thousand acres or more of wood land, surrounded by as much of prairie. It is generally well watered with fine streams, and also interspersed with lakes. There is an extensive strip of land along this side of the Missouri, of nearly thirty miles in width, and about one hundred and fifty in length, altogether woods, and of excellent soil. An old gentleman who has seen Kentucky a wilderness, observed that the appearance of this tract is similar, with the exception of its not being covered with cane, and a forest so dark and heavy. The "Forks of the Missouri," (such is the name given to the northern angle, formed by the two great rivers) daily increases in reputation, and is settling faster than any part of the territory.

The Missouri bottoms, alternately appearing on one side or other of the river, are of the finest kind for three hundred miles up, generally covered with heavy timber; the greatest part of which is cotton wood of enormous size. The bottoms are usually about two miles in width, and entirely free from inundation. Above this, in many places, after a small border of wood on the bank, the rest, to the hills or bluffs, is entirely bare. The bottoms of the Mississippi are equally extensive and rich, but not so well wooded. They are in fact a continued succession of the most beautiful prairies or meadows. The tract called *Les Mamelles*, from the circumstance of several mounds, bearing the appearance of art, projecting from the

bluff some distance into the plain, may be worth describing as a specimen. It is about three miles from St. Charles. To those who have never seen any of these prairies, it is very difficult to convey any just idea of them. Perhaps the comparison to the smooth green sea, is the best. Elevated about one hundred feet above the plain, we have a view of an immense extent. Every sense is delighted, and every faculty awakened. To the right, the Missouri is concealed by a wood of no great width, extending to the Mississippi; the distance of ten miles. Before we can mark the course of the latter river, its banks without even a fringe of wood; on the other side, the hills of the Illinois, faced with limestone, in bold masses of various hues, and the summits crowned with trees: pursuing these hills to the north, we see, at the distance of twenty miles, where the Illinois separates them, in his course to the Mississippi. To the left, we behold the ocean of prairie, with islets at intervals. The whole extent perfectly level, covered with long waving grass, and at every moment changing color, from the shadows cast by the passing clouds. In some places there stands a solitary tree of cotton wood or walnut, of enormous size, but, from the distance, diminished to a shrub. Fifty thousand acres of the finest land, are under the eye at once, and yet on all this space, there is but one little cultivated spot to be seen!

When the eyes are gratified, with the survey of this beautiful scene, the mind naturally expatiates on the improvements of which it is

susceptible, and creative fancy adorns it, with happy dwellings and richly cultivated fields. The situation in the vicinity of these great rivers, the fertility of the soil, a garden spot, must one day yield nourishment to a multitude of beings. The bluffs are abundantly supplied with the purest water; those rivulets and rills, which at present are unable to reach the great father of waters, and lose themselves in lakes and marshes, will be guided by the hand of man into channels fitted for their reception, and for his pleasure and felicity.

MINES.

THESE lie in the district of St. Genevieve, on the Maramek and its waters. Mine a Burton is situated on a branch of Big river, about forty miles west of St. Genevieve; there is a considerable village around which the diggings extend in every direction. Those called the Citadel Diggings are west of the village, on a high prairie.

The New Diggings are about two miles east of Mine a Burton. They were very productive for several years after the first discovery.

Mine Arnault is six miles north of Mine a Burton, on a branch of the Mineral fork. The country round is poor and hilly.

Elliot's Diggings, Old Mines, and the mines of Belle Fontaine, are situated from six to twelve miles from Mine a Burton. The land

about Old Mine is good, and cultivated by a small settlement of industrious people.

Bryan's Diggings are situated a few miles east of Big river; about twenty-five miles from St. Genevieve, and twenty from Herculanum.

Richwood Mines lie about twenty miles N. E. from Mine a Burton.

Mine a la Motte is four miles from the St. Francis; it is one of the oldest mines in the country, and still produces a considerable quantity. It is about 30 miles from St. Genevieve; and has a handsome village in its neighborhood.

There are several other mines of less note which we have not mentioned.

The amount of lead made annually at these mines, may be estimated at near two millions pounds.

Big river, Terre Bleu, and the Mineral fork, are the principal streams that pass through the mineral tract. Big river is nearly two hundred miles long, and extremely crooked. It has some fine tracts of land on its borders, and is navigable for small craft about sixty miles. The mineral tract is generally suitable for cultivation, and abounds with the most delightful fountains and rivulets.

TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.

St. Louis, the principal town in the territory, is situated on the west bank of the Mis-

Mississippi, eighteen miles below the mouth of the Missouri; in lat. $38^{\circ} 23'$ N. and long. $89^{\circ} 36'$ W. It was first established in 1764. This is one of the best situations for a town on the Mississippi, and St. Louis will probably be, next to New Orleans, the largest town on this noble river. The ground on which it stands rises gradually from the first to the second bank; in this space are three streets, running parallel with the river; and these are crossed at right angles by a number of others. From the opposite side of the river, the town appears to good advantage; extending in a scattered manner for a mile and a half along the river. Two or three large and costly buildings (though not in modern style) have a very fine effect, when viewed at this distance. The second bank is about forty feet higher than the plain on which the town is built; and affords a fine view of the town and river. On this bank stand the fortifications, erected for the defence of the place in early times: they consist of several circular towers, twenty feet in diameter and fifteen in height, a small stockaded fort, and a stone breast-work. The courts are held in one of the buildings of the fort, and another is used for a prison. Above this line are to be seen a number of Indian mounds, and remains of antiquity, that induce a belief that St. Louis is not the first city that has occupied its present site.

St. Louis already possesses a considerable trade, which will improve in proportion as the country above becomes inhabited by the whites.

It unites the advantages of the three great rivers, Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri; and will in time become a place for the distribution of merchandize to an extensive country. A trade with the northern part of New Spain will be opened by land; and a trade with the Indies by way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers will hardly terminate in speculative curiosity.

Few places can be better situated for the supply of its markets. Besides the facility with which produce may be brought by water from a distance, the adjoining country may be rendered very productive. The American bottom, which lies on the opposite side of the river, is one of the largest bodies of inexhaustibly rich land that our country any where affords. The lands west of the town are agreeably rolling, and destitute of timber for twelve or fifteen miles; but capable of being improved to great advantage.

The population in 1810 was 1,400. At present the number of inhabitants is 3,500; and rapidly increasing by the introduction of American citizens from various parts of the Union; who in a few years must effect a great change in the manners and appearance of the place.

CARONDELET is a small village six miles below St. Louis.

HERCULANEUM is about half way between St. Louis and Genevieve. The situation of this place is very romantic. It stands at the mouth of the Joachin, on a flat of no great width, be-

tween the river hill and second bank, while at each end perpendicular precipices two hundred feet high, rise almost from the water's edge. On the top of these cliffs, short towers have been erected. The country behind the town is somewhat hilly, but the land is of a good quality and well timbered.

ST. GENEVIEVE was commenced about the year 1774. It is situated about one mile from the Mississippi, opposite to Kaskaskia. It was formerly built on the river bank, and is said to have contained seven thousand inhabitants; but the encroachments of the river, and the great flood of 1782, obliged the inhabitants to change their situation. Part of the ruins of the old town are still to be seen. The present town stands on a flat something higher than the river bottom; the town begins to extend on another table about twenty feet higher than the former; which is bounded by a third of considerable elevation. On this hill a very handsome stone building has been erected for an academy. It commands an elegant prospect of the river, the American bottom, and the hills beyond Kaskaskia. This place has a considerable trade; being the chief place of deposit for the lead found on the Maramek; and is also the store house from which those employed in working the mines obtain their principal supplies. The landing place is at the mouth of the Gabourie, the stream on which the town stands; but in high water boats of any size can ascend up to the town. At the mouth of this stream commences a fine bottom,

extending eight or nine miles down the river, and is nearly three in width. The common field belonging to the inhabitants of St. Genevieve, lies in this bottom, and contains about seven thousand acres. North of the Gabourie, and west of the town, the country is high and broken, and the soil thin. The population in 1810, was 1,400.

CAPE GIRARDEAU is situated thirty-five miles above the mouth of the Ohio. This town is inhabited by Americans, and is built in their style. It stands on a high bluff; but the descent to the river is not difficult. The adjoining country is good, and will cause the town to flourish in proportion as the lands are improved.

NEW MADRID has been nearly destroyed by the earthquakes. It was considered among the best situations on the Mississippi. The country in its vicinity is an extensive plain of the richest soil, handsomely diversified with wood land and prairie. The place was considered healthy; and perhaps at some future period it may regain its former importance. The remains of antiquity found in the neighborhood lead to reflections on the changes it has undergone.

ARKANSAS is situated on the Arkansas river, about sixty miles from its mouth. It contains near one thousand inhabitants, has a few stores, and some trade with the Osages and the Indians who live in the White river country.

ST. CHARLES is on the north side of the Missouri, twenty miles from its junction with

the Mississippi, and about the same distance from St. Louis. It is built on a narrow strip of land, between the river and the hills; this space admits of only one street, which is about a mile in length. The population is about eight hundred.

FRANKLIN is also on the north bank of the Missouri. It contains about twenty families, and is the seat of justice for Howard county, (more generally known by the name of Boon's settlement.)

BOONVILLE stands on the opposite side of the river. This county contains six thousand inhabitants, and is counted the most desirable part of the Missouri territory that is yet settled.

FRANKLIN is about one hundred and eighty miles from St. Louis.

The population of this territory in 1810, was 22,645. Of these, 8,011 were slaves. We think it probable that the number of inhabitants at present is not far from 40,000.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

THIS river has its source in a chain of small lakes, about lat. 48° N. The largest of these is Red Cedar lake.

The principal tributaries it receives from the west are as follows: Pine river; river de Corbeau, Elk river, Sack river, St. Peters, Cannon, Clear, Root, Iowa, Yellow, Gayard, Turkey, Wabisapencun, river des Moines,

Rocky, Wiaconda, Jaufloine, Salt, and Buffalo rivers.

The Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri, has many sand bars and ripples. The falls of St. Anthony form the principal obstruction to the navigation of this river for 1,600 miles above St. Louis. They are a little above the mouth of St. Peter's river. The greatest pitch is 16 feet; this, with 58 feet of rapid below, makes 74 feet in all. The portage is not quite one mile.

The United States have a grant which takes in the falls, and the land on each side of the river.

The waters of the Mississippi are clear and limpid till they meet with those of the Missouri. The N. W. Company have several establishments between the falls of St. Anthony and the head of the river.

MISSOURI.

THIS noble river enters the Mississippi in lat. $38^{\circ} 55'$ N. Its course in ascending is a little north of west to the river Platte; above this it bears nearly N. W. to the Mandan villages, in lat. 46° . From the great bend in lat. 47° , it bears nearly west.

The current of this river is at least a fourth greater than that of the Mississippi. To the Platte, it is amazingly swift, and stemmed with great difficulty, abounding with shoals and sand bars, sawyers, rafts projecting from the

shore, and islands. It is almost impracticable to descend in flat-bottomed boats, even in the highest stages of the water: in barges, great care and dexterity are requisite. It is far from being agreeable in appearance, unless we consider the pleasure derived from contemplating its wonderful swiftness and force. Above the Platte, the Missouri, though not less swift in current, is rendered more easy of navigation by the large sand bars and clear banks, which admit of towing: but from the scarcity of wood of a proper kind, it is necessary to lay in a sufficient stock of oars and poles. To the falls, two thousand miles further, it preserves the same character; the navigation however, becomes less dangerous, or difficult, excepting from the shoals, which in low water are abundant. Above the falls or cataracts, there is a clear fine river five hundred miles to the three forks, affording better navigation than any part of the Missouri, although the channel is generally narrow, and sometimes confined between lofty mountains. The three forks are all fine rivers, and receive a great number of smaller streams. In ascending the Missouri, sails are of more importance than on any of the western rivers. The openness of the country gives scope to the winds, which in the spring and summer usually blow from the S. E. and suit the general course of the river.

The Missouri is remarkable for its large and smaller bends. The greater we have already seen from the general course of the river; it would therefore not be surprising that it should

afterwards turn south, and take the course of the Mississippi. The small bends are where the river pursues a zig zag course for forty or fifty miles, constantly returning upon its steps.

The Missouri receives all its principal rivers from the S. W. side. The extent of country to be drained on the N. E. side is to the other, as the east side of the Mississippi is to the western. This is owing to the vicinity of the Mississippi, and the N. W. chain of lakes. The distance from the Mandan villages to the British establishment on the Red river of Winipeg, is but a few days journey.

The floods of this river usually begin early in March, and there is a continued succession of them until the last of July; the river subsiding and again rising as the different rivers bring down their annual tributes. It so happens, that seldom more than two great rivers are high at the same period. Many of these floods are never felt in the Mississippi. But the great rise of the Missouri itself, from the melting of the snows, takes place about the tenth of June, and begins to subside about the latter end of July. In some of the northern branches, the ice does not break up until late in the season: about one thousand miles up the Missouri, a large cake of ice was seen floating in the river on the last of May, 1811.

There is little variation in the width of this river from its mouth to the cataracts. In some places it spreads considerably, and in these, sand bars impede the navigation in low water: at these times, the river is reduced in places to

less than a fourth of its usual breadth, between sand-bars which advance into it, and a high bank. But when the channel is full, the river even at the Mandans, appears not less broad or majestic, than does the Mississippi at New Orleans.

The cataracts of the Missouri, from every description, are, next to those of Niagara, the most stupendous in the world. The descent, in the distance of eighteen miles, according to the estimation of Lewis and Clark, is 362 feet 9 inches.

The first great pitch	98 feet	
— second	- 19	—
— third	- 47	— 8 inches.
— fourth	- 26	—

besides a number of smaller ones. The width of the river is about three hundred and fifty yards.

The whole extent of navigation of this river which has no other cataract or considerable impediment, from the highest point on Jefferson river, the largest of the three forks, to its entrance into the Mississippi, is three thousand and ninety-six miles; no other tributary stream in the world possesses such a navigation.

It receives in its course a great number of tributary streams, which are navigable from 12 to 1,200 miles, (viz.) The Gasconade S. W. side, Mine river S. W. Osage S. W. 1 Charletans S. W. 2 Charletans N. E. side, Grand river N. E. Kansas S. W. Little R Platte

N. E. Nodowa N. E. Platte, upwards of 2,000 miles long, and approaches to within no great distance of the waters of the gulf of California, Floyd's river, Big Soix, White Stone, river a Jaque, N. E. Qui Courre S. W. Poncas S. W. White river S. W. Chienne S. W. Ser-war-ser-na, S. W. Win-i-pen-hu S. W. Cannon ball, S. W. Knife river S. W. Little Missouri S. W. Goose river N. E. White-earth river N. E. Yellow Stone S. W. a very long and rapid stream; Porcupine N. E. Dry river S. W. Big Dry river S. W. Muscleshell S. W. Big Horne S. W. Manoles S. W. Fancy S. W. Maria N. E. Jefferson Fork, Madison, Galatin. These tributaries afford a navigation of about 6,000 miles. The extent of navigable water course within and on the borders of the Missouri territory, is computed at near thirty thousand miles.

INDIANS.

THIS extensive tract of country is the residence of upwards of fifty tribes of Indians. The number of souls is estimated at 96,415; the number of warriors 25,955.

This estimate may serve to show the difference between savage and civilized life. Here is a country nearly equal to the whole of the States, yet does not support as great a number of human beings as the smallest state in the Union is capable of maintaining.

ANIMALS.

The Grizzly Bear—First claims our attention. This animal, is the monarch of the country which he inhabits. The African lion, or the tyger of Bengal, is not more terrible or fierce. He is the enemy of man; and literally thirsts for human blood. So far from shunning, he seldom fails to attack; and even to hunt him. The Indians make war upon these ferocious monsters, with the same ceremonies, as they do upon a tribe of their own species: and in the recital of their victories, the death of one of them, gives the warrior greater renown than the scalp of a human enemy.

The grizzly bear, is a *non-descript*, and much the largest of the species. He is three times the size of a common brown bear, and six times that of an European one. One of them, killed by Lewis and Clark, near the Porcupine river, about two thousand miles up the Missouri, measured as follows:

Round the head	3 feet 5 inches
Round the neck	3 feet 11 inches
Length	8 feet 7½ inches
Round the fore-leg	1 foot 11 inches
Talons—length	4 3-8 inches.

Antelope, was thought to be a non-descript species of deer; it is a beautiful little animal, and is found on the Missouri above the Platte.

The antelope goes in flocks of several hundreds; the Indians frequently take them, by driving them into the water and attacking them with clubs.

Grosse Corne, so called from the large size of the horns, some of them being two feet in length, and four or five inches in diameter; they are extremely shy, and climb without difficulty to the pinnacle of the highest mountain, and sport upon the giddy verge of precipices. They have been called also *mountain sheep*, but have little resemblance to sheep, except in the head, horns, and feet. On the rump, they are white, but every where else of a dun color. In size they exceed the deer, and have a fine soft hair: the horns of the male are larger than those of the female. This animal is thought to be the *Agalia*.

The Buffaloe, may be said to have retired north of the Illinois, and west of the Mississippi. The plains of Indiana and Illinois, were once his places of favorite resort, and he loved to frequent the banks of the beautiful Ohio; but encroaching settlements have driven him away. His proper country appears to be the plains of the Missouri; those of Indiana and Illinois, are miniatures of these. Here the buffaloe is found in immense herds; frequently covering the plain as far as the eye can reach. Some of these herds, have been estimated at fifty thousand heads. In the dry season, they are found in the neighborhood of the great rivers, but there are also regular migrations of them from north to south, when

they are seen passing the Missouri, for several days in succession, like the march of Xerxes' army.

The wool of the buffaloe has a peculiar fineness, even surpassing that of the merino. Gloves are made of it, little inferior to silk. But for the difficulty of separating the hair, it might become a very important article of commerce. Should any means be discovered of effecting this, or should it be found, that at certain seasons, there is less of this mixture, the buffaloe wool must become of prime importance in manufactures.

Elk and Deer, are found in great numbers in this territory. In the neighborhood of the settlements deer are very abundant; the poor animals enjoy some respite from their cruel persecutors, on account of the low state of the peltry trade, and for some time past have been observed to increase. Two varieties of deer are discovered high up on the Missouri. The black tailed, or mule deer; remarkable for very long ears, and tails almost without hair, except at the end where there is a small tuft of a black color. The other kind is distinguished by very small horns, and a tail of unusual length—eighteen or twenty inches.

There is a species of wolf different from the wolverin, and a curious one of the fox. The braireau or badger, is found on the Mississippi and on the Missouri. The changeable hare (*Lepus variabilis*) a beautiful animal, gray in summer, and white in winter, is seen in this country.

The Prairie dog, or squirrel, is a great curiosity. It lives in burrows, or as they are commonly called *towns*, and is about a third larger than the fox squirrel. The head is thick and clumsy; it has large jaws, full, large eyes, but the ear is not prominent, consisting of little more than the orifice. The body is long, and legs short, the tail not much larger than that of a common ground squirrel, and very delicate; the hair short and sleek, of a light grey, excepting on the belly, where it is white. It is without doubt a species of squirrel, though it has a cloven lip like the rabbit. It makes a noise very similar to that of the ground squirrel, though much louder; and resembling in a slight degree the barking of a very small dog. When at some distance from its hole, which, however, seldom happens, it may be easily caught, but is exceedingly fierce in the first instance; yet in a few days, it becomes perfectly domesticated, and is pleased with being caressed. It seldom drinks; it feeds on the grass which grows around its hole, and remains torpid during winter. These towns are to be found in the large prairies about three hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and are frequently more than a mile in length. The situation chosen, is generally dry, being on the slope of a hill, and at a distance from any water course. When a person approaches, he is assailed by the whole village, with a noise, which, as I have mentioned, bears a resemblance to the barking of small dogs. The animals are seen behind small hillocks at the side of their holes:

on approaching within a few yards of one of these, the inhabitant instantly retreats to his subterraneous apartments. The wolves have declared war against these curious people, and frequently commit great havoc, in their little republics.

The *Gopher* is supposed to be a non-descript; it lives under ground, in the prairies, and is also found east of the Mississippi. It bears considerable resemblance to the mole, but is twice the size of that animal. It has at each jaw, a kind of bag, or purse, about one inch and a half in length, for the purpose of conveying food, or for carrying the dirt out of its hole. The quantity of earth thrown up, is enormous; frequently forming mounds of three or four feet in height.

The *Alligator* is too well known to require any thing to be said of him. He is not considered a ferocious or dangerous animal by the inhabitants. The numbers of this animal have lessened of late years from the destruction made by the inhabitants, who value their skins.

The *Cameleon*, is very common; and I am informed that in the southern parts, both the scorpion and the tarantula exist.

Of the feathered tribes, something may also be said. There is a beautiful bird called the prairie hen, which I think is not described. In winter it is found in large flocks, comes into barn-yards, and frequently alights on the houses of the villagers. It is somewhat larger than the pheasant of the United States, (*tetrao umbellus*,) which it resembles somewhat in

color, but in shape is much like the guinea hen: and differs from the pheasant in being easily domesticated. The flesh is dry, black, and by no means agreeable. There is a bird on the Missouri, which bears a strong resemblance to the pheasant, but, is nearly as large as a turkey hen; it is described as being a fine bird. The magpie is found in abundance on the Missouri.

In the settlements, and for a considerable distance up the Missouri, turkeys stalk through the woods, in numerous flocks, but are rarely met with where the open country commences. Quails, *tetrao marliandica*, are found every where. In the fall of the year all the lakes are literally covered with wild fowl; ducks, geese, swans, cranes, and a variety of others.

COLUMBIA RIVER AND COUNTRY.

BUT little is yet known of this extensive section of our country; it is certain, that it is on a much larger scale than the tract east of the Alleghanies to the Atlantic, but it must be admitted, that its relative position with the rest of the world, (except as to the East Indies) is much less advantageous. Its remoteness from any European country or settlement, will discourage the establishment of colonies. Before its colonization can be effected, the same obstacles as were encountered by nearly all the colonists in America, must be overcome, and perhaps still greater.

This tract differs from that east of the Alleghany in one respect, and which is of considerable moment; it does not open to the ocean by fine bays, and by large navigable rivers, crossing it parallel to each other. The cause of this difference principally arises from a chain of mountains, which runs with the coast, seldom receding more than sixty miles. The Columbia, and the Multnomak, its southern branch, are both confined between this ridge and the principal mountains, until after flowing towards each other, the one, a thousand, and the other, nearly fifteen hundred miles, they break through the ridge before mentioned, and find their way to the sea, uniting their waters about sixty miles from it. The other rivers which rise in the Rocky mountains, instead of falling into the sea, become tributary either to the Multomak or the Columbia.

Next to the Mississippi, this river and its tributaries, water a greater extent of country than any river of our continent, not even excepting the St. Lawrence. The distance from the source of the Columbia, to that of the Multnomak, which rises with the Colerado of California, is not less than two thousand miles. The Multnomak was not discovered by Lewis and Clark when descending the Columbia, its entrance being concealed by an island; on re-ascending the Columbia, those celebrated travellers were astonished at the sight of a noble river little inferior to the principal stream.

The lands immediately in the vicinity of the Columbia, are represented as rich and highly

susceptible of cultivation; but the country in general is too open, and deficient in wood. The climate is more temperate than the same latitudes in the United States. Near the sea, however, there prevails almost continued fog, and drizzling showers of rain, which renders it extremely disagreeable.

The natives on the Columbia and its branches are very numerous. Gen. Clark supposed in 1811, that their numbers might be safely estimated at eighty thousand souls.

The route taken by Lewis and Clark across the mountains, was perhaps the very worst that could have been selected. Mr. Henry, a member of the Missouri company, and his hunters, have discovered several passes, not only very practicable, but even in their present state, less difficult than those of the Allegany mountains. These are considerably south of the source of Jefferson river. It is the opinion of the gentleman last mentioned, that loaded horses, or even wagons, might in its present state, go in the course of six or eight days, from a navigable point on the Columbia, to one on the waters of the Missouri.—Thus, rendering an intercourse with settlements which may be formed on the Columbia, more easy than between those on the heads of the Ohio and the Atlantic states. Mr. Henry wintered in a delightful country, on a beautiful navigable stream.

An attempt is now making to form establishments on the Columbia, with what success, is not yet much known. This has been undertaken by a company in the city of New-York,

at the head of which we find Jacob Astor. Two vessels were despatched for the mouth of the river, we are informed, with orders to commence an establishment. A party of about eighty men under the command of Wilson P. Hunt, and a brother of Sir Alexander M'Kensie, who was formerly in the employment of the N. W. company, has proceeded across the mountains. The principal object of the company at present, seems to be the establishment of a fur trade direct with China. The valuable sea-otter, and the fine furs which may be obtained in this country in great quantities, will undoubtedly produce considerable profits. Whether the returns could be introduced into the United States across the Rocky mountains, to any advantage, might be worthy of experiment. A shortening of the distance, by more than a thousand leagues, will certainly make it an object, to lessen the expense and difficulty of transporting goods across the mountains, and down the Missouri. It is worthy of consideration, that articles usually imported from the East Indies, are not of great bulk, or weight, that a small compass will include goods of great value. Hence this transportation will be attended with much less difficulty.

There can be little doubt but that the United States have the best claim to the country watered by the Columbia, at least of the greater part. If not as a part of Louisiana, yet by the right of discovery, universally acknowledged by European nations, with respect to

this continent. We have besides exercised various acts of ownership over it, and the colony at present forming, is under the protection and license of our government.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY

DERIVES its name from a nation of Indians. The word signifies a man of *full vigor*.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

On the north it is bounded by the North Western Territory, from which it is separated by an extension, due west to the Mississippi river of that line which constitutes the northern boundary of Ohio and Indiana. This line touches the southern bend of lake Michigan; and is supposed to be in lat. 42° north.

On the east it is separated from the state of Indiana, by a line commencing at the mouth of the Great Wabash; which pursues the meanderings of that river from its mouth until it arrives at the highest point at which a meridian line from the town of Vincennes, would cross that river, thence due north to its northern boundary.

This line departs from the Great Wabash 16 miles below fort Harrison; and leaves a part of lake Michigan on the west.

On the south—Ohio flows between it and the state of Kentucky, from the mouth of the Great Wabash, lat. $37^{\circ} 56'$ N. to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi, in lat. 37° north.

The Mississippi river washes the whole extent of its western border, and is common to it and the Missouri territory for the distance of 600 miles.

This territory occupies a central position in the valley of the Mississippi, and comprehends five degrees of latitude, stretching from the parallel of Cape Henry in Virginia, to that of Cape Cod in Massachusetts. This range embraces a large part of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the whole of New Jersey, a large part of New York, the whole of Rhode Island and Connecticut, a large part of Massachusetts, the whole of Ohio and Indiana, and part of Kentucky; affording a variety of climate greater than any state in the Union.

No state in the western country can boast in so high a degree, of the union of the two advantages, climate and convenience to the Orleans market, as we find combined in this territory.

Its length from north to south is 340 miles, its mean breadth 150—

Containing 52,000 square miles, or 33,280,000 acres.

RIVERS.

It has been conceded that no part of the world is so well furnished with facilities of internal navigation as the United States; and that the Illinois territory is better supplied with navigable streams, than any part of the Union, is a fact which, we believe, cannot be controverted.

To give the most unequivocal confirmation, to this assertion, it is only required to describe the rivers which wash its borders, and those which flow through its interior.

I. Those which wash its borders.

Of these, as well as all rivers of North America, the *Mississippi* is justly entitled to the pre-eminence.

After a course of upwards of 600 miles, after having received the accession of various important tributary streams, and acquired a width of 600 yards, the *Mississippi* arrives on the frontier of this territory.

Above its junction with the *Missouri*, besides numerous streams of inferior size, it receives several considerable branches, of which the principal are *Rock* river and the *Illinois* on the east, and the river *des Moines* and *Salt* river on the west.

Before it receives the accession of the *Missouri*, it is *clear*, *gentle*, and *placid*, strongly resembling the *Ohio*; easy of ascent and descent.

But the bold and impetuous current of the Missouri imparts to it a character entirely new; not so mild as the former, but less turbulent than the latter.

Its course is generally south-east.

At its junction with the Ohio, after having travelled a distance of 600 miles, we find it about one hundred miles east of the point at which it first touched this territory.

Although its width is not much increased by the accession of the Missouri, it becomes considerably deeper;—from the mouth of Missouri to the mouth of Ohio, its depth is 15 feet at low water.

The multiplicity of its tributary streams, extending over an immense tract of country, nearly 20° in latitude, and 40° in longitude, must render this river, at all seasons, one of the most important on the globe. The annual inundations being supplied from so great a variety of climates, must be expected to be of long duration, and may be estimated at nearly half the year, beginning to rise generally, in January, and falling in June.

Below the mouth of Missouri, it receives no very important streams from the west, until after it passes the boundary of this territory.

Those which empty into it from the east, some important, some less so, are Wood river, Cabokia creek, Kaskaskia river, Mary's river, Muddy river, Clear creek, and the Ohio.

The *Ohio* deservedly occupies the next rank. The territory of Illinois enjoys the navigation

of this river in its greatest perfection. From its junction with the Wabash to its mouth, a distance of 130 miles, its course is south-west. For this distance there are no impediments in the common stages of water, but in very low water, a ledge of rocks, called the grand chain, below Wilkinsonville, is an impediment to very large boats. In common winter and spring floods, it affords 30 or 40 feet of water.

Its tributary streams below the mouth of the Wabash on the north side, are Saline river, Grand Piere, Lusk creek, Big Bay creek, and Cash river.

On the south, the principal are Cumberland and Tennessee.

Below the mouth of the Saline, the banks on the north sides are high generally: in some instances they rise to bluffs 100 feet in height.

THE GREAT WABASH.

As this river has been described in treating of Indiana, it is only necessary to remark, that it is common to both for the distance of 250 miles.—That the Wabash affords the best connexion possessed by any of the waters emptying into the Ohio, with lake Erie, having a portage of only 9 miles. Its tributaries on the Illinois side, are the Little Wabash, Tor river, (only a bayou,) Embarass, Rejoicing, Little Vermillion, Erabliere, Duchat, and Bruette, generally at the distance of 10 miles apart.

Thus we find this territory almost completely insulated by navigable streams, which yield in importance to none in the western country; and in addition to these, it has lake Michigan on its north, opening to it all the commercial advantages of the almost boundless tract of country washed by the lakes and their numerous streams.

Those rivers which flow through its interior remain to be described, which shall be done in the order in which they have been mentioned.

Rock river takes its source near Green Bay of lake Michigan, more than 400 miles from its mouth, and is navigable 300 miles. It is 300 yards wide at its mouth.

The Illinois river. Several circumstances conspire to render this river of very great importance to the territory. Its placid current is uninterrupted by any obstructions; it is so exceedingly gentle, that boats have ascended within three days of the time that it required for them to descend. The connexion with the lakes is so complete that boats have passed through the *portage*, in time of high water, which is about three miles, into the Chicago river, and thence down this river, into lake Michigan, a distance of 16 miles, without unloading their cargoes.

The construction of a canal, thus opening a communication between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic states, is a work so easy, and of such immense importance both to the welfare of this country, and the advantage of the

United States in general, that it cannot fail to meet with a very speedy accomplishment. In fact, a motion to this effect, has been recently submitted to Congress.

This truly interesting river, is formed by the union of two considerable streams, in lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$, the Plien or Kickapoo river coming from the north, having originated in the North Western territory, near the source of Rock river, and the Kankanki branch (on the maps called Theakaki) which takes its rise in the upper parts of the state of Indiana.

This river is upwards of 400 miles in length, and navigable nearly to its source. It discharges itself into the Mississippi about 20 miles above the Missouri, in lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$ by a mouth upwards of 400 yards wide. Its course is usually said to be south-west, but by the recent surveys of the country north of it, we are enabled to form more precise ideas of its course. Tracing it from its confluence with the Mississippi, it is found to run for the first 10 miles a south-east course. For about 70 miles further, its general course is due south; and in fact for about that distance, it almost constitutes a township line. From thence to Peoria (which is 210 miles from its mouth) its course is S. W. From Peoria lake, for about 70 miles, we find it pursuing a due south course: from thence its course is either west or south-west.

It may be affirmed from the most unquestionable authority, that Illinois river with its

tributary streams, irrigates the most fertile part of Illinois territory.

Peoria lake, which is merely an expansion of the river, is 3 miles wide and 20 miles long. It has no rocky shoals or perceivable current. It is abundantly stored with fine fish. About half way up this lake, on the south, terminates that range of bluff, which forms the eastern margin of the American Bottom, and extend thus far. "It has been suggested by some, that there was formerly an outlet from lake Michigan to the Mississippi. By the Illinois, this is supported by the well known fact, that the water of nearly all the lakes drained by the St. Lawrence, has sunk several feet, and the evident marks in the present channel of the Illinois, of having once contained a stream of much greater magnitude."

The banks of the Illinois are generally high, and its waters remarkably clear.

The tributary streams of this river are very numerous: some of the largest on the north side afford short portages with the waters of lake Michigan. Those on the south interlock with the waters of the Kaskaskia river, the Wabash, and the Miami of the lakes—one especially, the Rainy Island river, affords a connexion with Old Woman's river, a considerable branch of the Great Wabash. This route was pursued by the Indians, at the time they went down to fight the memorable battle of Tippacanoë.

The principal streams which empty into it on the north-west side are:—

1. *Mine river*, 120 miles from the Mississippi, 50 yards wide at its mouth.

2. *Demi-Quien*, 40 miles further up, 50 yards wide at its mouth—navigable 120 miles.

3. *Demi-Sesemi-quian river*, a few miles further up, 40 yards broad—navigable 60 miles.

4. *Fox river*, 25 yards wide, and is 5 feet deep at low water.

5. *Kickapoo river*, about 80 miles long, affords the best communication with the Chicago.

Those which empty on the south-east side are:—

1. *Macopen*, 18 miles up the Illinois, 20 yards wide, and navigable to the hills, 9 miles distant. 2. *Apple river*. 3. *Mouse river*. 4. *Negro river*; all inconsiderable streams.

6. *The Sanguemon* discharges itself into the Illinois on the south side, 133 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, in lat 40°. At its mouth, it is 100 yards wide, navigable 150 miles. As this was the principal theatre of action, in this country, during the late war, the troops and rangers enjoyed ample opportunities of acquiring a correct knowledge of it, and their accounts uniformly concur in representing it as one of the most fertile and desirable countries they have ever seen. It certainly occupies a situation with respect to climate, and convenience to either eastern or western markets (about the centre of the state) highly advantageous. Unlike the river of which it is an important branch, its current is very bold and active. Its tributary streams afford abun-

dance of the finest mill seats—their water is remarkably clear, flowing over beds of pebbles, strongly resembling mountain streams.

When the traveller occupies a station which enables the eye to take an extensive survey of the surrounding country, its appearance is level, interspersed, in a most enchanting manner, with wood land Prairie. But upon a close inspection, he discovers it to be, *not level*, but *beautifully waving*, its soil a deep black mould, strongly resembling the richest alluvions of the Mississippi, and intersected to a remarkable extent, with clear rills and rivulets, issuing from fountains of excellent water, affording a luxuriant growth of pea vine and prairie grass.

The timber of very large size is, black walnut, mulberry, sugar tree, blue and white ash, wild cherry, oak, and under growth spice wood and papaw.

The general course of this river is west. Its southern branches come from the south, and interlock with the head waters of the Kaskaskia river and Wabash.

The Indian title to the largest part of the Sanguemon country, has been extinguished, and the time is anxiously anticipated when the government will order it to be surveyed and offered for sale.

7. *Little Mackinack*, 50 yards wide, navigable 90 miles.

8. *Crow Meadow river*, empties 30 miles above fort Clark, 30 yards wide, navigable eighteen miles.

9. *Rainy Island river*, already mentioned.

10. *Vermillion river*.

11. *The Kankanki river* is a considerable branch, and it is expected will afford a communication either with the St. Joseph or the Miami of lake Erie.

When this country becomes thickly inhabited, perhaps other streams which are unworthy of notice at present, may be found very useful.

Wood river empties into the Mississippi opposite the mouth of Missouri, in lat. $38^{\circ} 55' 19''$, 25 yards wide at its mouth. This stream is unfit for navigation, but is a good mill stream, and mills have been already erected on it at the place where the road leading from Smeltezer's ferry to Edwardsville, crosses it.

Cahokia creek takes its rise in the unsurveyed lands north of Edwardsville, which is situated on one of its branches. After forming several ponds in the American Bottom, it approaches within 200 yards of the river, opposite St. Louis, and empties into the Mississippi 4 miles below St. Louis. Near a mile from its mouth, and 5 miles from St. Louis, stands Cahokiaville. Several mills have been erected on this creek, and it is navigable for several months in the year for 20 miles. It is 20 yards wide.

The Kaskaskia river. Of all the rivers which flow through the interior, this occupies the second rank in point of importance. It originates about the centre of the territory in the neighborhood of the southern branches of

the Sanguemon. Its general course is south-west; but for nearly one hundred miles before its confluence with the Mississippi, its course is nearly south. Its eastern branches interlock with the western branches of Mary's river, Big Muddy, Little Wabash, and the Great Wabash.

The advantages of navigation which this river affords must be enjoyed to their greatest extent by the inhabitants of the western section of the country, as the most navigable parts of it are confined to that portion of the territory.

Its principal branches, in the surveyed parts, are Crooked creek on the east, a good mill stream on the west, Horse creek, Prairie de Long, Silver creek, Sugar creek, Shoal creek, all excellent mill streams. Five miles from its mouth, this river is 110 yards wide, and for the distance of 200 miles affords excellent navigation at present. And those best acquainted with it are of opinion that, by the removal of a few trifling obstructions, it might be made navigable for six months in the year for the distance of 300 miles.

The country watered by this river is very fertile, and rapidly populating. A considerable portion of it is prairie, but it is not destitute of a suitable supply of timbered land.

Mary's river, a considerable mill stream, empties in the Mississippi about 5 miles on a straight line below the mouth of Kaskaskia river.

Muddy river, called by the French the river au Vase. To form an opinion of the rivers of

this country by their width, would be very unfair, as what would be considered their greatest defect, is in fact, their greatest advantage. That natural propensity of all rivers to deepen their channels, has here, in consequence of the loose texture of the soil, full scope to display itself. The result is, their width is much diminished, but their depth greatly increased. By this means they acquire a superiority in point of navigation over many rivers of twice their apparent size.

A superficial observer might suppose, from the appearance of this stream, only 70 yards wide 25 miles from its mouth, it to be one of trifling importance; but as the agricultural productions of this country increase, this stream must eventually become of extensive utility. It is a bold, steady, rather inactive stream, navigable, for at least 150 miles, for 7 months in the year, and at all seasons navigable for a considerable distance. It empties into the Mississippi about 32 miles, on a straight line, below the mouth of Kaskaskia.

About 40 miles below the road leading from Shawnoetown to Kaskaskia, the river divides into two branches, the eastern, called Big Muddy, the western Little Muddy.

Clear creek, an excellent mill stream, empties about 20 miles, on a straight line, below the mouth of Muddy.

Other streams of inferior size, might be enumerated, emptying into the Mississippi, suitable for mills.

The Saline river, about 50 yards wide, affords excellent navigation for more than half the year, as high as the U. S. Saline, 20 miles by water, about 12 on a straight course from its mouth. It empties into the Ohio 30 miles below the mouth of the Wabash.

Grand Piere, Lusk creek, and Big Bay creek, are good mill streams, but not navigable.

Cash river is navigable upwards of 60 miles throughout half the year. It is about fifty yards wide. About three miles above its mouth, it approaches within half a mile of the Mississippi, and discharges itself into the Ohio about 6 miles above the mouth of that river.

At the point of its nearest approach to the Mississippi, a considerable depression exists in the intermediate ground, and during the high floods, the Mississippi discharges a considerable body of water through this natural communication into the Ohio.

The tributary streams of this river afford many excellent mill seats.

The Little Wabash. Its future prospects of navigation are unequalled by any river of its size in the west. It empties into the Great Wabash about 20 miles above its junction with the Ohio, and 18 north-east of Shawneetown. It is about eighty yards in width. This river affords several remarkably fine mill seats.—One within 2 miles of its mouth, with only half a section of land, and no improvement but a saw mill, sold about 12 months ago for twelve thousand dollars. By a dam constructed at

this fall, the water is backed about fifty miles, to the next considerable shoal, at the town of Carmi. From this it is backed up to the next, and so on in succession.

The legislature has incorporated a company, with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of removing these obstructions. When this is done, which, it is believed, can be accomplished at a small expense, this river will be navigable, *at all seasons*, for boats of considerable size for the distance, by water, of 120 miles or more. The general width of the country embraced between the Great and Little Wabash, is from 12 to 25 miles.

Fox river is called a river, and marked as such on the maps, but it is only a bayou of the Great Wabash.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

THE territory, at present, is divided into 15 counties.

1. *On the Mississippi river.* 1. Madison. 2. St. Clair. 3. Munroe. 4. Randolph. 5. Jackson. 6. Union.

2. *On the Ohio.* 7. Johnson. 8. Pike. 9. Gallatin.

3. *On the Wabash.* 10. White. 11. Edwards. 12. Crawford.

4. *Those that are interior.* 13. Bond. 14. Washington. 15. Franklin.

4. **MADISON** County, is bounded on the north by the unsurveyed lands which approach within 5 miles of the mouth of Wood river—on the east by the county of Bond—on the south by St. Clair county, and west by the Mississippi. It is the most northerly county on the Mississippi. This county comprehends a part of the American bottom. In general its surface is uneven, affords some prairie, and is allowed to be fertile. Its streams are Wood river, Cahokia and Silver creeks.

Several ponds are formed in the American Bottom, by the Cahokia, which subject the western edge of this county to intermittent fevers. This county is at present populous and increasing.

EDWARDSVILLE, a flourishing young town, is the seat of justice for this county. It is about 8 miles east of the mouth of Wood river, and 18 north-east of St. Louis. At this place is established one of the United States' Land Offices. The legislature have granted a charter for the establishment of a bank at this place.

ALTON, 3 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, at the termination of the American Bottom.

ST. MARYS, immediately below the mouth of Wood river, and opposite the mouth of the Mississippi. Although the situation of the two last places is in some respects favorable, they have been but recently laid out, and are almost destitute of inhabitants.

Three other towns have been started opposite St. Louis. In entering the lists of competition

with that old established town, they entertain the most sanguine expectations of being able to draw from St. Louis, that portion of business which it has heretofore derived from Illinois, and which has been by no means the most inconsiderable source of its support.

The *Goshen settlement* is situated between the mouth of Wood river and St. Louis, and may be said to extend as far east as Edwardsville.

2. ST. CLAIR County. The county of Washington has been recently taken off from the east end of this county.

This county comprehends a considerable quantity of very rich prairie, however, affording a suitable proportion of timbered land. The American Bottom constitutes the western edge of this county.

BELLVILLE, a pleasantly situated, healthy, and rapidly increasing village, is the seat of justice for this county. It is situated in the centre of the noted Turkey Hill settlement, 4 miles east of the bluff which bounds the American Bottom, 6 miles from Silver creek, and 18 south-east of St. Louis.

The respectability of the settlements, the fertility of the surrounding country, and the liberal policy adopted with respect to mechanics who become actual settlers, by the proprietor, governor Edwards, give the most unquestionable assurances that it is destined to become a village of respectable size.

In this county is situated the old French vil-

lage of Cahokia, containing, perhaps, 500 inhabitants, but declining.

MUNROE County is small, but its extent is compensated by its fertility, as it is principally situated in the American Bottom.

HARRISONVILLE, about 25 miles below St. Louis, on the bank of the Mississippi, is its seat of justice.

Fort Charters and the old village of *St. Philippi*, are situated in this county.

RANDOLPH County is the oldest in the territory. It is generally rich. Its water courses are *Prairie de long*, *Horse creek*, *Kemps creek*, *Kaskaskia river*, *Mary's river*, and *Buccu*.

KASKASKIA, the present seat of government for the territory, and of justice for this county, is situated on the east edge of the American Bottom, on the right bank of the Kaskaskia river, five miles from its mouth, and one and three-quarters east of the Mississippi river, in about lat. 38°. This town, established by the French earlier even than the city of Philadelphia, is reputed at one time to have contained 7,000 inhabitants. When this country fell into the hands of the British government, a large proportion of the inhabitants removed over the Mississippi, and established *St. Genevive*. When the United States subsequently acquired the sovereignty over this country, many of the remainder hastened to remove from an apprehension that they were to be deprived of their slaves. So that this flourishing town sunk

down to a paltry French village. But within a few years it has given flattering symptoms of resuscitation. To form an estimate of its future consequence, from its age and present state of decay, would be exceedingly unfair. Considering the description of persons who constituted its population, and the almost unsettled state of the surrounding country, it is not a matter of surprise that it has not acquired more mercantile importance. From its advantageous situation with respect to navigation; from the rich American Bottom in which it is situated, and the fertile country up the Kaskaskia river, which this place naturally commands, but little doubt can exist of its becoming a place of considerable importance.

The country around it is populating; the society enlightened and improving, and nothing is required to ensure its rapid increase but a suitable supply of mechanics, especially house carpenters and brick layers, who could not fail to meet with constant and profitable employment, with the additional advantage of acquiring property in a place likely to become valuable.

There is a weekly paper called the "Illinois Herald," printed in this town, which is the only paper printed in the territory. One of the United States' Land Offices is kept here. At present there are about 8 stores, and but few mechanics of any description.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, a French village, is situated about 12 miles from this, in the Amer-

ican Bottom. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture.

JACKSON County, immediately south of Randolph, commences at the mouth of Mary's river, and extends to near the mouth of Muddy. The general face of this county is rather hilly. In this county terminates the American Bottom.

BROWNSVILLE, the seat of justice, is situated on Muddy, about 25 miles from its mouth.

UNION County is the most southern county in the territory. Except the alluvions, it is high, and in some places hilly—soil very fertile—the banks of Ohio, up for about 8 miles, are subject to inundation. The seat of justice for the county is located on Clear creek.

The town of **AMERICA** is situated about 8 miles above the mouth of Ohio. The site of this town is really beautiful, elevated about 18 feet above high water mark; banks very solid and compact. It is laid out on a large scale—streets at right angles, one an hundred feet wide fronting the river—one of an hundred feet running through the centre, and the rest 66 feet. The proprietors of this place have pledged themselves to make a donation of 40 lots to mechanics who actually settle and improve.

It is contemplated to unite the Mississippi and Ohio at this point by means of a canal; and the company owning the town have obtained a charter from the legislature to the amount of a million capital, for the accomplishment of this object, with the privileges of banking. From the extent and fertility of its back coun-

try; from its convenience as a depot, together with the wealth and enterprise connected with its establishment, we may anticipate for it very flattering prospects. The timber of this point would make it a very eligible place for boat or ship building. There can be very little doubt but this will become a county seat, when a division of this extensive county occurs.

The town of **CAIRO** laid out at or near the immediate junction of the rivers. It is contemplated to protect this place from inundation by means of a levy.

JOHNSON County. This county lies between Union and Pope, and is bounded on the south by the Ohio, north by Franklin. The upper parts of this county are rich, generally rolling, in some places hilly. It contains some barrens, but no prairie—abounds with cane to the south. There is a range of hills which extend from one end of the territory to the other, and back from the Ohio three or four miles. Beyond those hills in this county, are found a range of cypress swamps. The water in them is not stagnant, occasioned by springs and small streams. They always have outlets into some neighboring stream. By deepening these outlets, they might be effectually drained, and would then afford the richest meadow ground, or rice plantations. The seat of justice for this county, has not yet been permanently established.

In this county is situated fort *Massac*. This fort stands on a high dry bank, and commands a delightful view of the Ohio. The great

breadth of the river, and the long and easy bend it makes, without any obstructions for 11 miles above and 5 below, gives a most noble prospect to the eye, and a sentiment of admiration to the imagination.

The French had here a fort as early as the year 1757, under the present name. The United States still retain their property in this fort, but no garrison is kept here at present.

WILKINSONVILLE stands in a wide and beautiful curve of the Ohio, and unquestionably affords one of the most beautiful situations on the river. In 1804, gen. Wilkinson established here a station for the American troops—no vestiges remain of the town which was abandoned when the troops were removed. This land has been lately entered by an individual.

POPE County. The Ohio constitutes its eastern and southern boundary throughout its whole extent.

The seat of justice is GOLCONDA, which has been recently laid out at a place on the Ohio, called Ferguson's ferry, below the mouth of Lusk creek.

The streams which water this county are Tusk creek and Big Bay creek. This county is abundantly furnished with springs. The soil is, in many places, very rich—but there is a large proportion of second rate land.

GALLATIN County is bounded on the south by the Ohio—east by the Wabash—north by White—south-west by Pope—west by Johnson and Franklin. The streams which irrigate it are the Saline river, and the Little Wabash

about 2 miles before it empties into the Great Wabash.

SHAWNEETOWN, about 8 miles below the mouth of the Wabash—laid out by the U. S. Here is kept the Land Office for this district. This place has a bank, styled the Great Bank of Illinois, with a capital of \$200,000, chartered by the legislature. They have been in operation about 5 months. The U. S. Saline, in the fork of Saline river, is 12 miles from Shawneetown, and the same distance from the mouth of Saline river.

WHITE County, situated immediately north of Gallatin, is bounded on the east by the Great Wabash. This is a very rich county, affording some excellent prairie, and several fine mill seats. The Little Wabash runs through it. Its seat of justice is **CARMI**, on the west bank of the Little Wabash, about 50 miles by water from its mouth, and about 35 from Shawneetown.

EDWARDS County is bounded on the south by White, on the east by the Great Wabash, and partly on the north by Crawford. This county is very rich, affording fine prairie. The seat of justice for this county, at present, is **PALMYRA**, about 3 miles above the mouth of White river, on the Great Wabash.

A town has been lately laid out opposite the mouth of White river, by a society of Methodists, on a peculiar plan, with a view to the promotion of morality and religion in the place.

CRAWFORD County stretches from the Embarrass river, which bounds it on the south,

along the Wabash, which bounds it on the east for about 85 miles. Its width varies from 6 to 25 miles. There are a number of excellent mill seats in this county, on creeks which empty into the Wabash. The land is very fertile, intermixed with a suitable portion of prairie and timbered land. The most noted prairies are Allisons, La Motte, and Union prairies. These are of convenient extent, and very fertile. This county is attached to the land district of Vincennes, and is selling rapidly.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

It is an assertion which may be advanced without the fear of contradiction, that taken in the aggregate, this territory affords as much fertile land as any part of the western country. Even they whose local prejudices enlist them the most warmly in favor of some other spots, do not deny it this justice. This territory is neither mountainous or flat—it neither groans under ponderous forests, nor is it as some say, who care not what they assert, all prairie.

Its surface is generally uneven. From the mouth of the Wabash to near the mouth of Ohio, we find a range of hills extending back 4 or 5 miles. These hills, in some instances, constitute bluffs, on the bank of the river, 100 feet in height. Back of these hills, in the counties of Johnson, Pope, and part of Union, we

find a range of Cypress swamps, of moderate extent, filled with clear water and covered with a very heavy growth of cypress trees. In the northern parts of Union and Jackson, these hills are, in some instances, of considerable size, but very finely adapted to wheat and Indian corn. In the north-west corner of the territory, the hills are said to be very high.

The bluffs which bound the American Bottom are from one to three hundred feet in height; the side fronting the river is perpendicular, and the lime stone rock, of which it is composed, exhibits the effects of water, to a considerable height—they slope off gradually to the east for two or three miles. The soil is second rate white and red oak land, broken very much with sink holes, and covered with a growth of prairie grass. The land is said to produce wheat very well. In general this country exhibits a surface gently rolling.

The Alluvions are formed by all the water courses—those of the Mississippi are the most extensive.

The American Bottom, is land wholly made by the Mississippi. It is about 100 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 in breadth. Although this bottom has been under cultivation for upwards of 100 years, it exhibits no diminution of fertility.

A striking feature in this country are the prairies or natural meadows—we have no positive data for estimating the relative proportion between them and the timbered land; to say that they constitute one-fourth part of the ter-

ritory, would not, perhaps, be a great deviation from the fact. They generally abound most towards the centre and northern parts. In the lower counties of the Ohio and those of the Mississippi, we find no prairies. In the country situated on the Wabash, they are of moderate size, and admirably adapted to farming. On the north of the road leading from St. Louis to Vincennes, they are of considerable size: that situated between the Kaskaskia river and the Wabash is called the Grand Prairie. Its soil is very fertile, but its extent must long continue an obstacle to its settlement. Perhaps some future colony of Europeans, who would deem it no hardship to cultivate the thorn, or to ditch and make sod fences, may, when all other parts are located, extend the benefits of cultivation even to these, and the difficulties will be considerably diminished by the quantities of coal with which they are said to abound. The prairies of the Kaskaskia are very fertile. Those on the Illinois river are inferior to none.

The prairies are rising rapidly in the public estimation. They are generally richer than timbered land, and they require no other clearing but what can with ease be done by means of ploughs.

In the states of Ohio and Indiana 60 acres of land being cleared on a quarter section, is allowed to attach a value to the whole of at least \$10 per acre.

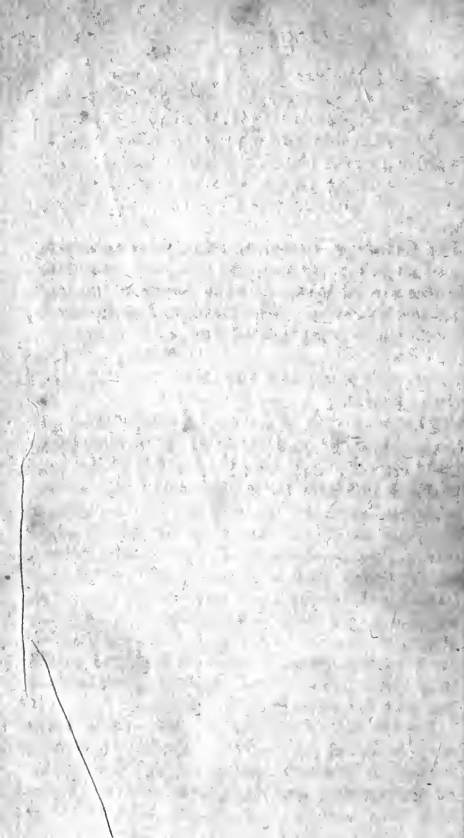
At this time emigrants have it in their power to acquire prairie lands with a suitable proportion of timber, at the rate of 2 dollars per acre.

And their farms are at once in a better state than they can possibly be made in timbered land, by the industry of several years. He also derives an immediate profit from his labor. In addition to the above, the settler is supplied with an excellent range, by which he is enabled to raise any quantity of stock at a small expense.

The *population* of this territory is estimated at present to amount to about 40,000.

There are, at present, the strongest inducements to emigration. The facility of acquiring property on very moderate terms, and opportunity of having a choice in the selection. The exclusion of slavery is a strong inducement to eastern emigrants.

GOVERNMENT. The form of government is the second grade of territorial government: but the probability is that the time is near at hand when this territory will become a state.



The following directions taken from an expose of Peyton S. Symmes, Esq. as published in the Western Almanac of 1818, contains all that is necessary in entering and paying for lands belonging to the United States.



Terms of Sale are—one-fourth of the purchase money *in hand*, or within forty days after the location; one-fourth at the end of *two* years; one-fourth in *three* years; and the remaining fourth at the end of *four* years from the time of entry. On each of these instalments there is a *discount* of 8 per centum allowed for every year they are paid beforehand, (which reduces the price on *prompt* payment to 164 cents per acre)—and an interest of 6 per cent. per annum is charged from the *date of entry* on all payments that are not made when they become due. The *prices* are, two dollars per acre for all except the *Reserves*.

Subdivision of Quarters. All public lands may be taken up either in sections, fractions, halves, or quarters; and a law has lately passed authorising one-sixth part of every township (*viz.* sections 2, 5, 20, 23, 30, and 33) to

be subdivided into east and west *half* quarters, when required; which will turn out to be a regulation more likely to prove beneficial to the purchaser than to his government; for when he has once secured the *best half* of a quarter, he will be likely to enjoy the use of the balance as a wood lot (being either too small or too worthless to invite intruders) for many years thereafter.

Locations are always made by depositing with the Receiver one-twentieth of the purchase money of a *specified* tract; which *secures* it to the applicant for the space of forty days, and holds good, if no body applies for it in the interim, till the end of ninety days.

Designations and Researches. There is a special law of congress, which enjoins on every applicant for land, the absolute necessity of producing the number of it in *writing*, to the Register; who is authorised to send back to the *premises* all such as may overlook or neglect this laudable provision. As it is known, however, that several mistaken entries and troublesome journeys have resulted to individuals who thought proper to rely on *memory* alone for their numbers, it is expected that more care will be observed hereafter

The first thing to be performed on arriving at a suitable vacancy, is an examination of the corner trees for the *number*, which should be set down without delay on a slip of paper; and should comprehend the specifications of whatever *quarter, section, township, range, and situation*, are found to identify the selected

spot. Should the figures happen to be *cut out* or *grown over* at *one* corner of the section, the examiner should proceed over to the *next*, and so on till he finds the number complete. If he is unable to procure it by this means, he may ascertain it of the neighboring settlers (if any) who can generally succeed in determining on the tract, by a reference to their own certificates. THE CORNER TREES are marked with *initials* somewhat corresponding with the following example, which exhibits the junction of 4 townships (in *Indiana* and *Ohio*) divided east and west by what is called a *township line*, and north and south by a *range line*, or meridian.

West R 1	R 1 East	The usual form of a memorandum is something like this— North-East qr. of section 24 } town 2 } Miami rivers. range 12 } In the name of A B of Miami cy.
T 10	T 5	
S E qr S 36	S 31 S W qr	
N E qr S 1	S 6 N W qr	
T 9	T 4	
West R 1	R 1 East	

Manner of entering and form of payment.
 When the numbers are thus sought out and produced to the Register, and ascertained by him to be vacant, they are engrossed at large in his book of applications, which is then read to, and must be *signed by*, the person applying—whether it be for himself or another that he makes the entry. As a good deal of difficulty has sometimes arisen in the spelling and translation of outlandish names, it is enjoined that particular care should be taken in these respects, by such as depute others to transact their business; and the agents thus entrusted

cannot be too circumspect about what tract they sign for, or what name they give in. After this process, the quantity and date are inserted on the memorandum, which is sent by the applicant to the Receiver—where the money paid on it is receipted for, and the paper itself preserved on file.

Whenever payments of *any* kind are made to the Receiver, his receipts must *invariably* be delivered *forthwith* to the Register, who, after ascertaining their accuracy, and giving to the purchaser the necessary document in exchange, files them for the time being; and transmits them at the end of every month, along with his official *Reports*, to the General Land-Office at Washington. In lieu of a receipt for the *first* instalment, he presents the applicant with a

Printed Certificate, filled up with the name, residence, date of entry, number, and situation of the tract, quantity, price, amount of purchase money, sum paid, balance due, and the respective periods at which the remaining payments must be made. When a receipt *on account*, or for the *second* or *third* instalment is handed in, the Register endorses the amount of it on the over-mentioned certificate, and files it along with the rest:—and when the full payment of the whole is accomplished, (which may be done either at Cincinnati or Washington, as best suits the proprietor) the Register retains the *original* certificate within the receipt, from which a

Final Certificate is made out and forwarded; and gives to the holder (whether assignee or

original purchaser) a final receipt, which will command the PATENT (to the bearer) whenever it arrives from the city, whence it is generally received, unless some error is discovered in the payment or conveyance, in the course of a few months from the final settlement. When the Finals arrive at the general land-office, the calculations are all re-examined; and in the event of there being either *too little* or *too much* paid, the certificates are sent back to the Register for correction. With the same view all

Transfers, Testamentary Documents, &c. are there scrutinized by the commissioner, (Hon. Josiah Meigs) and returned for perfection when they are informal or deficient. In relation to conveyances from one person to another, there has, until lately, been much ignorance, or carelessness displayed, both by magistrates and assignors—and there is still a sufficient number of failures to render it necessary that the following *Forms* should be submitted, which it is hoped will be duly observed by all contracting parties. With regard to *erasures* too, it is improper to overlook that they are never admissable, in any degree, and must always be accompanied, when they have occurred, with a formal *reconveyance* from the person who relinquishes his claim:—for it must be obvious that without such evidence it is impossible for the Register to determine whether this summary annihilation of right has been honestly or clandestinely accomplished.

It may be further observed that *Location Receipts* are not deemed transferable at all; and

of consequence, that whoever makes sale of his deposite, will have to suspend the conveyance until the first certificate be issued.

Transfer on the back of a certificate. For value received I hereby assign unto [C. D.] all my right and claim to the within described land.

Witness my hand this [12th day of September 1817.]

Acknowledged by A. B. in the presence of the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for the county of [Hamilton, Ohio.] E. F. J. P. } A. B.

An acknowledgment before the Register is itself sufficient.

When the assignment is on a *separate* or *attached* paper, the *number* of the tract conveyed must be specified at large; and when the magistrate is not *present* at its execution, or certifies the acknowledgment on a different sheet, he should do it somewhat in the following style.

State of [Ohio,] } ss. Personally appeared
[Hamilton] county, } ed before me the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, [A. B.] who acknowledged the foregoing transfer to [C. D.] on the back of a certificate for the [north-east quarter of section 24, town 2, range 12, Miami rivers] to be his voluntary act and deed.

Given at Cincinnati this [20th of Sept. 1817.]

E. F. J. P.

Certificate of Magistracy.

State of Ohio, } ss. I, J. S. G. clerk of the
 Hamilton county, } court of common pleas,
 in the county of Hamilton aforesaid, do hereby
 certify that E. F. Esq. before whom the over-
 mentioned acknowledgment of a transfer from
 A. B. to C. D. appears to have been taken, was
 at the date thereof, and still is, an acting jus-
 tice of the peace for said county, duly commis-
 sioned and sworn; and that full faith and credit
 are due to all his official acts as such.

{ seal of } In testimony whereof I have here-
 { the } unto set my hand and seal of office,
 { county. } at Cincinnati, this 20th day of
 September, A. D. 1817.

J. S. G. Clk. &c.

In the event of a SHERIFF'S SALE, or any
 other disposition by order of the court, either
 before or after the *decease* of the proprietor, it
 is necessary that a copy of such order, with the
 names of those authorized to execute it, should
 accompany the transfer, which must in all such
 cases convey the right of the party in whose
 name it was sold, and not of the *executors*, as
 too often happens. The same rule should be
 observed in relation to transfers by *agents* or
attornies, who must always furnish the original
 (or authentic copies of the) documents empow-
 ering them, along with the conveyances they
 execute. When a quarter is *specially* devised
 by will, a certified copy of such document will

procure a patent in the name of the *legatees*; but where this is not the case, it is only necessary to forward a deposition of the death of the individual, and of the existence of heirs to inherit his estate (either by will or statute as the case may be.) upon which the PATENT will issue to *the heirs of the deceased*, without naming them. It should be especially noted, that no transfer can properly be made of any particular part (such as the *east* or *west* half) of a given tract, nor any assignment executed so as to convey *unequal* portions to the several owners. Where more than one are concerned, the PATENT is always issued to the proprietors "as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants;" leaving it with themselves to *release* to each other their respective shares.

Patents are all recorded at Washington, before they are sent out to the land office; and it would seem therefore not absolutely necessary to have them copied a *second* time in their respective counties: but as such a *duplicate* record would, in the event of losing the original, be more easily referred to than the other, the *convenience* of the measure will be found, perhaps, to overbalance the *expense*.

While on this subject, it may be well to remark, that all CORRECTIONS OF QUANTITY must be made *before* the PATENT is obtained; as no alterations in regard to payments, either in favor or against the purchaser, have been deemed admissible at the city *after that period*. If, therefore, any very considerable difference should be observed between the contents as en-

tered and the *true* quantity, the surveyor general at Chillicothe (E. Tiffin, Esq.) must be consulted, and his authority given for a re-survey, before any subsequent return can be received and acted on by the Register. Copies of the original plat and field notes of any given tract may be had at the same source, by enclosing a sufficient sum to cover the charges and expense.

Re-sales, Forfeitures, and Re-entries. When the last instalment of a quarter remains unpaid at the end of *four* years from the entry, there is a *year of grace* allowed by law, before a forfeiture or re-sale can accrue; and at the expiration of that period, if still in default, a month's notice will be given of the names and tracts of delinquent purchasers, in the principal papers throughout the district, announcing the particular day and conditions on which they will be offered at public auction in Cincinnati, and re-sold to the highest bidder, or revert to the United States. At this time, where *three* instalments are still unpaid, the interest and expense of sale, amount to within a few dollars of the sum liable to the forfeiture; and of consequence, to most people, it may seem the best policy to abandon the old certificate, and enter again—but as all persons have an equal right *in law* (though seldom exercised) to apply for a reverted tract, it is not always advisable to risk the loss of the land for the sake of getting rid of the interest; and it is moreover in the power of unforbearing speculators (who, though not numerous, are sometimes found) to deprive the

original purchaser of *even a chance* of re-entering, by bidding off his tract at the sale. In this case, however, the money bidden must be advanced *on the spot*, or it will be re-offered without delay;—and whatever *overplus* remains after settling the sum previously due, will be surrendered, on demand, to the last *legal* proprietor.

On the morning of a public auction of this kind, (which is repeated every 4 months—*generally* about the first of April, August, and December, but *varying* with the oft-altered periods of the common pleas *Terms*) it has been common for the delinquents to procure deposit receipts of the Receiver, to be applied, at the close of the sale, to the several tracts in jeopardy. But as *indeterminate* deposits are no longer admissible, it is only necessary for the applicants to hand in *together* specific *memorandums* along with their old certificates; and, after going through the usual routine, proceed to the other office, and pay their money as before.

If, on comparing the applications handed in with the schedule of delinquencies, it is found there are two or more competitors for the same tract, the parties must decide by *lot* upon their respective claims; but where one of these proves to have been the previous owner, it is common for the others to give way in his favor and decline a *draw*.

As, from the press of business, on these occasions, the officers are liable to more than ordinary mistakes, it becomes more particularly

the duty of every purchaser to *examine his certificate* before leaving the town, for the purpose of ascertaining its correctness, or pointing out its deficiencies;—and, indeed, it would contribute not a little to the general accuracy of the accounts if those concerned would, on *all occasions*, cast an eye over their papers ere they are out of the reach of correction. Sometimes, for instance, in case of a deposite, the certificate is inadvertently filled up with the date of the Receiver's receipt for the *balance* of the first instalment, instead of the date of *location*; which, unless attended to in time, may cause the holder to be a few days too late in his subsequent payment, and thereby involve him in *back interest* on the amount.

Double Entries. To prevent the possibility of fraud in the office, the Register is debarred by law the privilege of either entering *himself*, (without first applying to the Surveyor-General) or of preventing *any one* from applying for, and paying his money on, a given tract, however *certainly* it may have been *taken up before*. If, therefore, any applicant for an entered tract should doubt the correctness of the official map, on which all locations and full entries are denoted with the letters A or A P respectively, he may proceed to the accomplishment of his purpose; and whenever the name of the preceding purchaser is ascertained, (which on account of its being sometimes omitted in the *class-book*, is not easily referred to at the moment, but which, if not sooner come at, is ascertained in due time at the city) he can trans-

fer his payment to the purchase of some other lot. In all cases, however, of *double entry*, whether *wilfully*, or by *mistake*, the first in course is the true and only legal proprietor of the land; and the other, if he buys and makes an improvement at a venture, must run all risks as to remuneration.

Lost Certificate, and Renewal. When an original certificate happens to be lost or destroyed, the party losing, after advertising the same for three weeks in a public newspaper, and producing an affidavit of the loss, and of its being unconveyed to any other person, may obtain a duplicate, at the end of three months, from the Register. Where the lost certificate contains a transfer from a previous owner, a deposition to that effect by the witnesses, or a duplicate conveyance of the land, will be necessary; unless the assignee should have taken the precaution to have the certificate and endorsements legally *recorded*; in which case an official copy of the records will suffice.

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